THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,331—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7358	...	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"
CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)
OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about,
		1911		1911	1911
C Athens	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
C York	7810	19 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
C Vienna	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
C Benares	6972	7 Oct	...	...	29 Oct.
C London	9000	14 Oct	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
C Lahore	7162	30 Oct	...	...	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7000	4 Nov	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
C Athens	5594	18 Nov	...	...	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on trains. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
C. Lahore	7162	16 Dec.	...	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New steamer	7000	30 Dec.	B. I.	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
C. Athens	5594	3 Jan.	12	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
C. Vienna	4672	13 Jan.	B. I.	26 Jan.	2 Feb.
C. York	7810	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
C. Glasgow	6329	26 Feb.	3 Feb.	15 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5321	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
C. Calcutta	7512	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April.	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
To Marseilles	526	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	453	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers call from one of these ports only free passages are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD.
KARACHI.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 11th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 12th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 15th May	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Wednesday, the 17th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pantakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durbna.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th May	1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug.	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7588	J. Baicich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Gabel	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 625*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 864 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	3895	25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,833	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GIFT OF GIVING

SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BLANKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... "	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS'
MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the Commissioner of Police is pleased to declare that the area within the City of Bombay bounded by the Roads specified below shall be created temporarily up to the 5th June, 1911, a Police Section within the meaning of Section II (1) (b) (c) of Bombay Act IV of 1902, for the sole purposes of Section 41 of Bombay Act V of 1878, and to order that the Police Inspector appointed to be in charge of this Section for the purposes of Section 41 of Act V of 1878 shall hold his office in the Old Girgaum Police Court (Maharbardi)—

North	...	...	... Grant Road.
South	...	...	... Sandhurst Road.
East	...	...	... Parel Road.
West	...	...	... Falkland Road.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 8th May, 1911.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 per Share, free of Income-tax, for the Year ended 31st December, 1910, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49/51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1911, to Share-holders, whose names appear on the Register on this day, on production of Share Certificates.

TULLOOKCHUND AND SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 10th May, 1911.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 189.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

CRAWFORD MARKET TO SANDHURST ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for portions of the Municipal Wards A and B of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering Streets within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

As to the part in Ward B.

On the North by a portion of the Board's Scheme III.

On the East by a portion of the Board's Scheme III, a part of Memonwada Road, a Mosque bearing Street No. 472, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 362 and 384, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, part of Paedhoni Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 427 to 449 Nagdevi Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 316 to 330, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 16 to 52, Kambekar Street, property bearing Street Nos. 153 to 162, Musjid Bunder Road, part of Musjid Bunder Road, property bearing Street No. 187, Musjid Bunder Road, part of Musjid Bunder Road, part of Dhobi Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 60 to 100, Dhobi Street, part of Dhobi Street, part of Bhaji Pala Street, part of Chakla Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 72 to 90, Chakla Street, part of Janjikar Street, part of Chakla Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 48 to 66, Chakla Street, part of Chakla Street.

On the South by part of Carnac Road.

On the West by properties bearing Street Nos. 1 to 37, Nagdevi Street, part of Janjikar Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 186 and 188, Janjikar Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 89 to 169, Nagdevi Street, property bearing Street No. 71A, Bhaji Pala Street, part of Bhaji Pala Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 185 to 227, Nagdevi Street, part of Nagdevi Cross Lane, properties bearing Street Nos. 229 to 295, Nagdevi Street, part of Bibjan Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 297 to 315, Nagdevi Street, part of Nagdevi Street, part of Musjid Bunder Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 329 to 357, Nagdevi Street, part of Memonwada Cross Street, part of Nagdevi Street, part of Narayan Dhuru Street, part of Paedhoni Road, and part of Parel Road.

As to the part in Ward A being the North East extremity of Crawford Market. On the North by Carnac Road, on the East Palton Road, and on the remaining side by Crawford Market.

As to the remaining part of the Scheme in Ward A on the North by Carnac Road, on the East by a portion of the Native Infantry Lines and on the South and West by Palton Road.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme, a Map (Plan No. 7 dated 28th April, 1911), of the area comprised therein and the Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

T. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated 9th May, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 176 of 1911.

Re: BHAGWANDAS MAGANBHAI, who lately carried on business in Bombay, under the name and style of B. MAGANBHAI & Co., at No. 4, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, as Machinists etc., an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BHAGWANDAS MAGANBHAI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, the 10th day of May, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1911, for the replacement of the 32" Vehar main by 48" cast iron pipes north of Kurla.

2. Plans may be seen and form of Contract Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Water Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.
Water Engineer.

Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 8th May, 1911.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1911, to the Ground Floor of CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road off Hornby Road, pending construction of New Premises at Church Gate Street.

Carlton House is next to the Cathedral Boys' High School.

Bombay, 9th May 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

NOVELTY THEATRE

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EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

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From 9-30 to Midnight.

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Sole Agents for

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The Lightest Beverage Obtainable Retail from

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AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
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BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum agreed amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
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RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

PAINTER WANTED, to supervise Decorating Work. European preferred. State experience and salary required. Apply No. 2315 care of This Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES OF THE PRESS KNOWN AS BOMBAY STEAM PRESS.

By order of the mortgagee in possession, Mr. Mulji Damodhardas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sacaram Vithal Kandlekar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th May 1911, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at No. 111, Gilder Street, Tardeo, next to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal in the compound of Mr. Suleman Jan Mahomed, the following:—

1 oil engine 2 horse power.
1 double crown printing machine without flyers by Payne.
1 double crown printing machine without flyers by Harold and Colegby.
1 new treadle machine, foolscap sheet, with flyers.
1 treadle machine.
1 new paper cutting machine 22in. by Payne.
1 paper cutting machine 26in. by Harrold.
1 super royal hand press by Hopkinson.
1 screw press by Harrold and Sons.
1 wire stitcher; 1 perforating machine.
1 stereo press.
1 1 1-2in. super royal imposing slab.
Pulleys, shafts, etc., large lot of types.
The above is on view.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 13th May.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and latest design teak-wood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslaur and others, rich Venetian, glassware, Crown Derby dinner set, best plated ware, mahogany telescopes dining table, chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and corner cabinets over mantle, suit of drawing room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys, book case, bead chicks, majolica jardiniers, Parian, terracotta and bronze figures, brass teapoys and chairs, English iron and brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zoonda almyrah in 5 pieces, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, writing table, revolving book case, surgical instruments, microscope, Joel's fan, miniature billiard table, Chubb's large safe, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, refrigerator ice box, engravings, carved black wood furniture, Singapore cane furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Singers' Sewing Machine, marble pillars, handsome Parian busts on solid teakwood pillars, etc., the property of Major P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th May, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as single and double almyrahs, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, grand square pianoes, harmonium, typewriters, book and hatstand office table, double harness, Gents' saddle, carriage lamps, sofas and chairs, double door large safe camera, phonographs.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.—23 bundles electric cable wire 70-41,

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Rukhmanibai, widow of Atmaram Govindram, consisting of wardrobe with chest of drawers, silk cdhnis, gold border pitambers, woollen shawls, turbans, Shed, German silver vessels, copper and brass pots, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Premchand Kessowjee—P. N. (P. K.) M—6—2—15 bales grey shirtings, No. 4011—54 inches, 37 1-2 yards.

Auction Sale of Old Stores, Ship's Furniture, Fittings, Boats, etc, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazgaon:—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, old boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old troops, mess utensils, leather belting rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1911.

J. SMODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 32, second floor in Church Gate Street opposite Messrs. Mongini Bros., by order of the Union Agency.

A large lot of new graphophones, sound boxes, graphophone pins, dressing cases, ornamented time pieces, porcelainware, condensed milk, fancy cotton and silk laces, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 14TH May, at 11 A.M.

On SUNDAY, the 14th May, at 11 a. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction at, A. 4 Ordnance Quarters, third floor, opposite the Khatao Bhawan, near the Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, made to order, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard dumbwaiter, dining tables and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, iron single bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, rich carpets, curtains, ice box, etc., the property of Assistant Surgeon A. T. Torpy and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1911.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay

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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate & at, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Stamps, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
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ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809..
CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application,
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net)	...6,514 for	£. 1,966,234
New Premiums (1909)	...	„ 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	... ...	„ 273,119
Annual Income	...	„ 1,422,802
Assets	...	„ 10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies		„ 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 23 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 6
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 33 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 12	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 5-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-3 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-3 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 5-0 do.

In the Native Language double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, consisting of Chawls (known by the name of Kastri Esak Moosa), Houses, etc., situate at Dadar Main Road, adjust to Gold Mohor Mill, out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 686 of 1909.

Safurabai, wife of Haji Sulleman Juma...Plaintiff.

Vs.

Rahmatbai, widow of Esak Moosa and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Bai Rahmatbai, widow of Esak Moosa, the sole continuing trustees of a Deed of Wakf, dated the 28th day of September, 1907, and pursuant to the Court's order made in the above Suit on the 11th day of April, 1911, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Lot No. 1.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1555 square yards and forming portion of a larger piece of land or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or dwelling-house or ranges or sheds standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parel to Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, and New No. 1869, and New Survey No. 1995, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward Nos. 496 (1) 496 (2) 496 (6) 496 (5) 497, 498, 502, 503 and 427 (1), and Street Nos. 129, 129A. 129B. 129, 130, 131, 135, 136, 60 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the Parel to Dadar Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by a Mosque and other land of owner; on or towards the north and the south by the land of Nensey Khairaj.

Lot No. II.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3544 square yards and forming portion of a larger piece of land or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parel to Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, and New No. 1869, and New Survey No. 1995, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 496 (3) 496 (4) and Street Nos. 129 B, 129 C, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by a Mosque and other land of the owner, on or towards the west by the land of Nensey Khairaj, and beyond that by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Line, on or towards north and the south by the land of Nansey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1911.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

(ex TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. R. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Gell, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, C.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

"KAM SHASTRA."

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!

Available in all Languages!!

English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!

Kanarese Edition in the Press!!

More than 600,000 copies already supplied

GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9.] [BOMBAY, May 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 3-16	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	95 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 9-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London as Paris ...	25-29 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-45		unchgd
do. do. New York ...	4-86 3-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
do. 3 months' sight ...	2 1-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing tone of Silver.—Steady with small buyers.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £150,000.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Port Said, 10th May 1911.

The P. and O. steamer "Persia" has shipped gold to value of £100,000 for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady Dull.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Buyers and sellers apart.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	... 19,000
Mid-Americans	... 8·37+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·02 +07	7·93 +05	7·85 +03	7·52 +02	7·08 +02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·88 +01	6·82 +01	6·80 +01	6·80 +01

New York Official noon call July 15·55, Oct. 12·92.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 12,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	... 7,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 13,000
Exports to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—	15·75+10
Futures—Month of July 15·63+13	Advanced on favorable cables on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·93+02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 15 5-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	... 15·60+13
Do, ,, Oct.	... 12·95+10
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...34 1-8—1-2

Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.

Red Karachi ...34—1-3

Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...34

Do. Months—May-June.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...35 1-2

Do. Month—April.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...41 3-4+1-1

Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...47 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...40 5-8 +1-4

Do. Months—May-June.—Done and Buyers.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...70 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—July-Aug.—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...68 3-4+1-2

Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...117-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...5s—Value steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£66
Yellow Metal	d 6
Standard Copper G M B	£53 13-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s.

ARRIVALS—

"R. Rubattino."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do, Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Fair enquiry.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12-6—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—No business.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10-7—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Fair business at firmer rates.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 4 1-2—Done.
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Quieter steady with fair demand.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta May-June—10 4 1-2—Value
Do. ,, do. June-July—10 5 1-4—Value
July-Dec.—10 5 1-4—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—10 6—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 6 3-4—Value.
July-Dec—10 6 3-4—Value.

Fine White Java C&F Calcutta May-June—10 7 1-2—Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 8 1-4—Value.
July-Dec.—11 8 1-4—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—11 9—Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 9 3-4—Value.
July-Dec—11 9 3-4—Value.

General Tone—Prices in buyer's favor. No business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10th May 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 9th May, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	125	143,516
B. B. & C. I. Railway	60	70,878

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for bank remittance and private bills continue scarce. Owing to Council bills allotments the Banks closed early to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d, June
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...177 1-2
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-16 for ready and 96 1-8 for the settlement and has been steadier during the day closing rates being as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	2	0 to 96	3	0
Settlement	... Rs.	96	3	0 to 96	4	0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged for ready at 24 9-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 24 5-8. New York was unchanged at 53 1-4. The local market opened at 62 5-16 ex duty for ready and has remained steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs:	24	0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24	0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,,	62	5 0
,, 1st settlement ...		,,	62	6 0
,, 2nd Settlement...		,,	62	9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened steadier, but the general position remains unchanged. There is little or nothing doing in contracts, and quotations continue more or less nominal in the absence of business. A few hundred bales fine Broach may have been done at Rs. 358. Closing rates are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry by shippers and mills has been moderate. Prices are steady and holders are meeting the demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	358	May
Do do Khandesh...	...	,,	310	do
F G do do ...	...	,,	298	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...		,,	319	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	,,	306	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...		,,	361	do
Do H C Westerns ...	...	,,	338	do
Do M G do ...	...	,,	343	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	310	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	,,	248 1-2	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,,	274	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	10,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·05 +03	7·95 +02	7·87 +02	7·76 +04

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·10 +02	6·90 +02	6·84 +02	6·82 +02	6·82 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	12 2 0	B. T.
May	...	,,	12 14 0	B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	2 6	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	,,	7	13 0	B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	,,	6	9 0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8	0
Mimbara ...	,,	52	8	0
Yellow Hingaghat ...	,,	57	0	0
Black Kutni ...	,,	43	8	0

JASTORSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	35	0 C
Forward	...	Rs.	35	8 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	22	8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	10	3 0 B. T.
May	...	Rs.	10	12 6 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Bold	...	Rs.	43	0 0
Small	...	Rs.	41	8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

July-August	...	...	Rs.	7	2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—The market is easier.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May	Rs.	4	15	6	B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,670
Bank of India ...	...	...	68 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	78 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	375
Kohinoor ...	...	...	640
Mancorji Petit ...	...	...	2,650
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	165

PRESS.

New Mofussil ...	...	...	842 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...			280
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	...	1,162 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			168 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Dholkas ...	...	...	120
Tapti Valley ...	...	...	477 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	12,590 bales.
Wheat ...	...	42,358 owts.
Linseed ...	...	4c.359 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	11,023 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	249 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	6,966 ,,
Groundnuts ...	...	811 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	14,069 ,,
Rice ...	...	3,516 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	4,235 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	19,964 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	244 ,,
Gram ...	...	3,195 ,,
Joowar ...	...	252 ,,
Maize ...	...	2 ,,

BROACH COTTON.

Sale by Auction at Dharwar.

A Dharwar correspondent writes:—Until very recently the district of Dharwar used to produce a variety of cotton known as "Kumpta" cotton—at any rate the bulk of cotton cultivated in this district used to be of this particular variety. It is four years since a new kind, known as Broach cotton, was introduced into this district. The advantages of Broach cotton over Kumpta cotton briefly stated are as follows:—(1) Measured per acre of ground, Broach cotton yields more than Kumpta; (2) the ginning percentage of the former is higher than that of the latter; (3) the colour of the Broach variety is brighter than that of Kumpta; and (4) as a consequence of the above three, the Broach variety fetches higher prices than the local Kumpta. The greater quantity of the Broach variety has been grown so far under the auspices of the Government Agricultural Department, but every year as increasing number of individual farmers are beginning to grow this special variety on their own farms. For the last four years, it has been the practice of the Government Agricultural Department to hold an annual auction sale of the Broach cotton produced by themselves, and of such quantities as may be grown by private agencies, but brought to them for sale.

Such an auction sale of Broach cotton was held on Sunday afternoon last, on the "maidan," outside the Dharwar Fort. Last year the quantity sold was about 2,600 dokaras. This year has not been very favourable to the cotton crop and so the total yield of the Broach variety this year has been only about 2,000 dokaras. Then again more than half of this was sold independently and so, on the evening of the sale, the aggregate bulk in the market was about 350 dokaras. According to its quality the whole of this was divided into six classes, and the seventh was what was known as "unclassified."

The work of the sale was carried on by Mr. Malhar Lingo Kulkarni, Division I, Inspector of Agriculture, S. D., and Mr. Virupakshappa Shivlingappa Kalogi, the Mamlatdar of Dharwar, Mr. E. G. L. MacGregor, I. C. S., the new Collector of Dharwar, and Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., First Class Assistant Collector of Dharwar, were present at the sale throughout. At the end of the sale, special prizes were awarded to certain farmers who, during the past year, had cultivated a superior kind of Broach cotton on their own farms. The prizes took the form of turban and were given away by the Collector. The names of the recipients of the prizes were:—(1) Mahantapa Basalingapa Kasegavi of Garag, (2) Sangangauda Irangauds Patil of Narendra, (3) Kakirapa Adivepa Shingi of Amargole, (4) Muggpa Savadatti of Dharwar, who was the first to introduce the cultivation of Broach cotton on his own farm, (5) Karvirappa Mantur of Dharwar, (6) Laxmappa Uppar of Haveripeth, (7) Channmallaya Hiremath of Kuruligatti and (8) Ningapa Davadmani of Chandanmatti.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elicia s—125 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 215 bales wool, B Harbham; 50 bales cotton, cuttings, Madadali Somji; 50 bales wool, S Ghabhirchand and Co; 76 bales wool, N Khatan; 40 bales wool, N Gokuldas; 268 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 59 bales wool, M Balia; 300 cwts oil cake, A Motriez and Co; 183 casks skins, Niyamudin and Co; 40 bazes wool, D Koondanmal; 66 bales wool B Tullochchand; 29 bales wool, Bombay Co; 15 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 210 cwts nigerseed, Bauer and Krause.

Magician s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Amona s—547 cwts myrabollams, P Jathabhoy.

Egypt s—42 bales skins, Enrico NStein; 1,000 cwts oil cake, Tata Sons and Co; 500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams; Ebji Umersey and Co; 59 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 183 cwts turmeric and 13 cwts cardamomseeds, E Sultanally; 468 cwts turmeric, K Assari and Co; 5 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 136 cwts assafatida, Aldrige Salmon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anaburg s—500 cwts rapeseed, and 2,600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—1,575 cwts wheat M Tajbhoy; 18,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 linseed, and 11,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Locksley Hall s—990 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Buffalo s—50 cwts assafottida, Nassurvanji Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Corenthia s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand.

Clan Alpin s—440 bales cotton N Rajaram.

Istrar s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 400 cwts horns, J M Rahimtulla, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 2000 cwts teelseed, 420 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Cilicia s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co. 6,003 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan MacNab s—16,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Corinthia s—16,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Clan Alpine s—6,003 cwts poppyseed and 8,004 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 12,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Burnhalm s—4,002 cwts castorseed, L Pragji, 5,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Umarsey and Co.

Buffalo s—376 cwts cottonseed W Bacher.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buffalo s—4 bales hemp, Ebji Shivji.

Annalberg s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 3,200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Craisvar s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand, 12,012 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,800 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—2,010 cwts groundnuts, Parekh Bros and Co; 110 bales cotton the Bombay Company 3,999 cwts groundnuts, 115 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umona s—30 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bagdale s—8,004 cwts groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

Chyebassa s—550 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 195 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverji; 115 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram.

FOR HAMBURG.

Annaberg s—4,000 cwts teelseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed 58 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—508 cwts myrabollams, Govindji.

Cilicia s—523 bales cotton and 2,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,005 cwts poppyseed, Parikh Bros.

Hohenfels s—69 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher, 117 cwts myrabollams, Parikh Sons and Co; 825 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 101 cwts gum, E Damji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, the Bombay Company.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—500 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—200 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—658 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 1 case sheep guts, Alois Schurigor and Co; 105 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, M Oomarsey; 800 bales cotton, N Gooculdas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—800 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—50 bales cotton, M Busson Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N Gooculdas and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 8th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,133,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 6th May 1911, by Council Bills.....	£ 3,441,649
Balance to be remitted from 7th May 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 13,691,651

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold By Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 8, Farringdon Road London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRYSTAL—May 9, at San Remo, wife of James P. Chrystal, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

NEWCOME—April 14, at Cullaly Estate, Mysore, Stephen, third son of the late Major H G Newcome, R A, and of Mrs Newcome, Aldershot Manor, Hants, aged 32.

SOUTHEY—April 10, at Gloucester, Edith Flora Southey, the third daughter of the late Colonel Wm. Southey Madras Staff Corps, aged 58.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction. "The Merchant of Venice. A beautifully colored film.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "A perusal of mistakes makes an asset of knowledge."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, which left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

MEN'S MEETING.—The Rev. R. O. Jenkins will give an address to men at the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day, at 9-15 p.m. The meeting will be held on the Tennis Court at the rear of the building.

POPULAR CONCERT.—A popular concert will be given on the Tennis Court at the rear of the Y. M. C. A. building, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Saturday evening next at 9 15 p.m. when the following will take part :—Miss E. C. Wistar, Miss Hartle, Messrs. F. J. Clark, H. A. Dennis, E. Gellett, E. C. Jolly and T. F. Wilmore.

LOST PROPERTY.—The police have the following property awaiting claimants :—Bundle of papers, benches and box, gold spectacles, umbrellas, brass vessels, labour cart badges, hats and caps, drivers' badges, camera, bayonet, Government currency notes, wooden boxes, anklets, keys, handbag, coats and cloth, Latin bible, lady's fan, meter and wire, dogs and charcoal.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Armand Behic" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3-30 p. m. to-day. Letters, etc., for Aden, Berbera, Madagascar Ports, Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office at 2-30 p.m., the same day.

ASSAULTED RECKLAWALLA.—At about 9 p. m. on Tuesday, recklawalla No. 57, Luxmon Gopal was driving through Parsiwada, when a lad named Maneckji Pallanji aged eleven, was knocked down. Luxmon at once sulled up his bullocks and jumped off the reckla to render assistance to the lad. As soon as he got on the road he was surrounded by Parsi lads and given a good thrashing, so much so that he had to be removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that his right shoulder was dislocated. Luxmon was unable to identify his assailants and can produce no witnesses. The Parsi lad has received slight injuries.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses ..... R. Chapi
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber
Ent'racte	Sweet Briar..... Squire
Selection	The Girl in the Train... Leo Fall
Valse	Louisana ..... Squire
Selection	The Balkan Princess... Rubens
Two step	Moonstruck..... Monckton

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Kassam Mahomed was placed by Inspector Chapman on a charge of being in illegal possession of 2,960 grains of cocaine.

It appeared that on Tuesday evening the accused was walking along Trimbuk Purasram Street, when he was arrested on suspicion by an Abkari peon. When he was being searched, he attempted to escape, but Inspector Pandit of the Abkari Department, kept hold of him and the cocaine was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plagues.	deaths from Attacks.	Deaths.	Total all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2		6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	2	2		12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	19	15		38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0		4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	7		25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	0		4
G Mahim and Worli	2	2		9
Harbour.....	0	0		0
Hospital	0	3		15
Total.....	36	32		113
This day last year	39	29		121
Small-pox	0	1		0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 10th, 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	79	24	4
B	135	121	6
B	148	201	38
C	91	61	14
D	111	68	8
E	111	22	1
E	27	104	18
F	4	9	2
G	71	0	0
Total ...	865	616	86
Same as date	1,475		

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Chairman reported as follows :

Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. of Calcutta have submitted a quotation for the supply of the following appliances required for the Fire Brigade Department :—

(1)	1	Merry weather's Improved Patent Motor Steam Fire Engine, complete as per detailed specification,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ellen, 2,474 tons Captain O C Jacobson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, 22nd April with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Saiyavati, 123 tons, Captain J Maddon arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Perim 2nd May with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain J Teranaka arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, 8th April via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Annaberg, 2,798 tons, Captain H Schutt, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Sydney 28th March with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G K Elton, sailed on Wednesday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, 2,582 tons, Captain H Chilton will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H Mc Dearmid, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 629 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt J D Dick.....Flagship
R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr B H Jones.....R I M
R I M S Bardidge.....Comdr C M Lock .....R I M
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N .....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Espiegle...Comdr C M Lefroy Slook .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 10.

Angus.....2320 Wakers .....T Morrison & Co
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Beme.....1599 Younger .....Rangoon ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Craigard.....2128 Barnes.....T Morrison & Co
Crossby .....2533 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Byde .....Standard Oil Co
Etonian .....2444 Davies ..... T Morrison & Co
Ellen.....474 Jacobsen .....
Gymerig .....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene .....2277 Binks .....T Morrison & Co
Kasara .....504 Elton .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Managen .....3279 Cooklin .....M M & Co
Nairn.....3627 Lassen .....Bombay Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Johan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Warcongs.....1609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Corinthia	2356	Smith	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A G & Co
B Buffalo	2583	Chelton	Hull via Karachi	11-5	J Finlay & Co
C & R Lockesley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
D & E Cilicia	2352	Mallett	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon & Co
D & E Suradip	3410	Alton	Rangoon	8-5	M M & Co
F Clan Alpine	2285	Sharpland	Dunkirk	22-5	J F & Co
G Kanzler	2865	Schutt	Zanzibar	18-5	A S & Co
H Nadori	1168	Lorwo R S Ports		15-5	B & P S N Co
K Langbank	2966	Rout	Antwerp	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Benda	2921	Millson	Baltimore	16-5	R A Wills
O Bagdale	1934	Kirby	Antwerp	24-5	J M & Co
P Buruholme	2183	Storm	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Umona	2388	Mitchell	17-5	Middlesborough	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macnab 2952 Ridgway Dunkirk 27-5 J F & Co
2 Elysia.....3904 Robertson .....Liverpool.....20-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Ischia.....3480 Belsito .....Hongkong...16-5... Rubattino Line
4 D Balduino.....2084 Maganzini ...Genoa ...15-5... Rubattino Line
5 Istrar...2979 Jacob ...Dunkirk 20-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Chyebassa.....3992 Wadge ...Antwerp.....14-5 M M & Co
7 Bohemia...3305 Gillhuber Trieste 16-5 A L S N Co
8 Magician.....3271 Harris ...Liverpool...16-5... W & A Graham & Co
9 Hohenfels.....3408 Muller .....Karachi ...16-5 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Annaberg....2798 Schutt ...Amsterdam ...12-5... Volkart Brothers
12 Egypt . 4207 Summers London...20-5 ...P & O Co
15 Bombay Maru...3398 Taranaka ...Kobe...14-5..... N Y Kaisha
16 Hossince...993 Hughes ...Jeddah ...13-5 B & P S N Co
M W D D
Badrie.....613 Jones ...N F...N F ...J Jeewajee & Sons
H W P D
Saraswati . 443 Ebrahim...N F...N F ...Bo S N Co Ltd

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Ellen	Jacobson	Calcutta, Apr 22
	Saiyavati	Maddan ...	Perim, May 2
10	Bombay Maru ...	Teranenka ...	Kobe, Apr 8
	Annaberg	Schutt	Sydney, Mar 28
	Lhasa	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, May 8

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Beme	Younger	Rangoon
	Delhi	Bradshaw ...	Shanghai, &c
	Humayun	Molony	Jenoa
	Kasara.....	Elton	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Buffalo, Chelton, for Hull, &c.
„ Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf.]

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Etonian for Liverpool &c.
„ Craigvar, for Liverpool &c.
„ Ivydene, for Liverpool &c.
„ Angus, for Liverpool &c.
„ Clan Alpine, for Liverpool &c.
„ Salsette, for Aden.
„ Armand Behic, for Marseilles.
„ To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
4	Flamingo	Calcutta
29	Sardinia	Calcutta
May		
2	Hurst	Liverpool
6	Lindenfels	Antwerp
8	Thongwa	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 10th instant at 5 a.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall passed Port Said outward bound on the 8th inst., and is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and the same Co's steamer City of Karachi, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matians, arrived at Plymouth, and the same Co's steamer Chanda arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th May.

378. Musketry.—The Miniature Range, Carnac Road, is open on Saturdays for practice from 2 to 5 p.m., until further orders.

379. The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to "A" Coy Class Firing on the 13th instant. All Parts. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares, Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.,
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95-14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 31'15 hours, arrive Simla 18'30 hours. Leave Simla 8-15 hours, arrive Bombay 7'15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NAPIER.

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 11th May, 1911.

THE AFRICAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

ALTHOUGH there is at present an armistice between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, by which passive resisters are to cease from troubling and officials from giving trouble, meetings are still being held in the various colonies at which resolutions asking for equitable treatment are passed. British Indians are asked to believe that the new Bill is designed to their requirements, but they are not filled with hope and little wonder, since they have been so frequently disappointed. The new measure, as presented to the federal Parliament, is not regarded with favour and even the amendments promised by the Minister of the Interior are considered insufficient. British Indians maintain that the adequacy of proofs required for wives and children of domiciled residents and permitted immigrants as to domicile should be left to the Courts of the Union and not placed in the hands of the immigration officer, who is an administrative officer whose province is not to give a judicial decision. They would have definite provision made for recognising the residential rights of the present Indian population, especially of those born in a particular province. They desire that there should be the right of appeal from the decision of an immigration officer in cases of persons declared to be prohibited immigrants. Provision should also be made for the compulsory issue of domicile certificates to those entitled to residential rights in order that they may leave or re-enter the Union without hindrance ; and in applying the education test note should be taken of existing rights and practice of the Cape. Furthermore they ask that in accordance with the assurance given by General Botha in his despatch to Lord Crewe, at the close of last year, permitted immigrants under the new Bill should be able to enter and reside in any part of the Union. Without these concessions British Indians in South Africa maintain there can be no settlement of the Asiatic problem. Our telegrams last week told us there is now little difference between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, but the demands set forth at the various gatherings we refer to, indicate that there is still a wide gulf between the Government and those most interested. Similar representations have been sent in not merely from one state but from all parts of the Union.

It is admitted that in one respect a curtailment of existing rights may be justifiable, namely in regard to the education test. Hitherto the test has not been very high and domiciled Indians do not object to its being raised, though they ask that the clause shall be liberally interpreted. At the same time Mr. Gandhi, in a letter to the Private Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, agrees to the substitution of a clause making the test more severe. To this point however, the Minister does not appear to attach much importance, for in the debate on the second reading of the Immigration Bill, he declared that he did not think a scholarly acquaintance with Yiddish, Lithuian or other exotic languages was necessary. Sound health and good character went to make good citizenship and if they had those they were better equipped for citizenship than exotic scholars. The problem had to be faced, he admitted, but he thought Parliament would not grudge any money that was spent in keeping away from their shores undesirable immigrants. There seems very little anxiety to solve the problem in this remark. Meantime Natal is crying out for labour, and with good harvest prospects, could employ as many as chose to go, but "the work of recruiting agents is meeting with a good deal of discouragement in India." Between fifteen and sixteen thousand applications however have been received from British Indians anxious for employment in Natal before July 1. It appears that proportion of Indians who have settled in Natal since 1900 has been steadily decreasing year by year, so it would scarcely seem necessary to impose a poll-tax on those who elect to stay. Of those who went out fifty per cent. re-indentured, while forty per cent. returned to India. But it is argued that in taxing those who stay and handicapping them in the efforts to remain in the country no injustice has been done them inasmuch as they received due notice of Government's intention and many of them gladly pay the tax and stay; but it is a petty, ridiculous way of dealing with men whose labour is needed and without whom the resources of the country cannot properly be developed. The original idea in encouraging time expired Indians to remain in the country was the belief that in the course of time they would so multiply as to do away with the necessity for importing any more indentured Indians. This hope was not realised, for various reasons, chief of which were the comparatively low rate of remuneration, the long hours of toil, women as well as men, and the natural desire of the immigrant to try to better his position. There is reason to belief, however, that a portion of this free Indian labour would become available if properly exploited, but under existing conditions it is discouraged and unless they are improved this source of supply will be permanently closed.

In the new legislation the Colonial-born Indians require consideration. They wish, it appears, to stand for themselves, as they consider their interest are not identical with those of immigrants or domiciled Indians. But they are reminded their lot is inextricably bound up with the fate of the general Indian community and they possess no proscriptive right to better treatment than the home-born Indian. They object to provincial restriction, considering it unjust and unfair to Indians born in South Africa. They claim to be the descendants of men who went to the Colonies in early days under specious promises of every facility and encouragement being given to them to become settlers, and promises which, at first, appeared to have been, to some extent, carried out. With the advent of responsible government say they, came the introduction of various laws in general terms but particularly aimed at them. "Day by day," they say, "endeavours were being made to further restrict them and to deprive them of the semblance of certain rights they then possessed. In course of time, their number would be augmented by Indians who, though born in Natal, would be subject to the £3 license and in the augmentation would be women and girls and it would be an insult to their intelligence to relate the evil results arising out of this imposition." They are agitating, not for the removal of restrictions from the whole body of British Indians, but for their own exemption from those restrictions. By so doing they weaken their own case and that of their co-religionists. Mr. Gandhi's journal points out to them that they stultify themselves by seeking privileges especially for Colonial-born Indians that other domiciled or lawfully resident Indians may not have. "In other words, whilst a father, born in India, may be excluded from entry into a province of the Union, his son, born in Natal, will not scruple to demand the right of entry for himself. Or an Indian who happens to be born in South Africa, demands a privilege which he is content to see denied to his brother who was so unfortunate as to be born in India." The Colonial-born Indians are warned that they must realise at once that they cannot rise, so long as their Home-born brethren are fettered, and that their lot in South Africa is inextricably bound up with the fate of the general Indian community. Whilst they have no more rights than those to which all other Indians are entitled, they certainly have added responsibilities, and the community is entitled to look to them to appreciate the burden that is imposed upon them by reason of their South African birth, and doing so to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Indian leaders in their struggle for legitimate rights.

RECENT SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

SHIPOWNERS at home are becoming alive to the fact that a watchful eye must be kept on the doings of colonial legislatures, and some of them view with apprehension the recent shipping legislation of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. The Liverpool Shipowners Association, it is understood, is in communication with the Board of Trade on the subject. The Chamber asserts that the Navigation Bill, which will again be brought forward when the Commonwealth Parliament re-assembles in the autumn, contains provisions which are contrary to the spirit of Imperial legislation and are certain to have a prejudicial effect on the interests of British shipping. They also make similar complaint of the New Zealand bill, which has been reserved by the Governor pending the result of the discussion on the shipping resolution of Imperial Conference. The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom is also moving in the matter and states among other things that while foreign countries are imposing severe restrictions on all shipping save their own, certain parts of the Empire are passing legislation which penalises British shipping equally with foreign vessels and seems to aim at excluding ship's registered in the United Kingdom from participating in inter-colonial trade. Both bodies complain that such legislation is passed without any attempt being made to ascertain the views of the shipowners of the United Kingdom, as to the extent to which their interests are likely to be affected. Fortunately the Board of Trade were quick to perceive the gravity of the situation and took prompt action. After having made a close study of the subject from the point of view of British shipping interests, it is understood that they have made a number of suggestions, the most important of which relate to the Australian Navigation Bill. Some of these the commonwealth Government have adopted, others are being made the subject of compromise while some are still under consideration. The action of the Board of Trade is thus doing something to ameliorate the situation, and the moral is that this department working in harmony with the Colonial Office, should for the future maintain a keen scrutiny of colonial bills.

THE MOSQUITO PROOF STEAMER.

IT is reported that the mosquito-proof steamer "Thomas Holt" has returned to Liverpool after her second voyage to West Africa, and her captain again reports that no cases of sickness have occurred since he left England. To make two consecutive voyages to such a fever stricken coast without a single case of malaria amongst the crew is a record which itself speaks of the value of the special fittings which have rendered it possible. The steamer, it will be remembered, like her sister ship owned by the same firm, Messrs. John Holt and Company, has all her doors, windows and ports rendered impassable by mosquitos by special gauze fittings, which have been put up according to designs prepared by Major Ronald Ross. The owners are quite enthusiastic about the advantages of the vessel and Mr. Robert Holt, one of the partners, told a Press representative that all new vessels which the firm might order would be mosquito-proof. The system, he said, required a little extra attention on the part of the captain and the officers to see that their instructions were carried out, but this was well repaid by having the men healthy and fit for their work in the most unhealthy places. He paid an enthusiastic tribute to Major Ross and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and added confidently that the adoption of mosquito-proof fittings would in time become universal on ships using malarial countries. We sincerely hope that this view is not too sanguine. At any rate the length of the trial given by Messrs. Holt and the evident satisfaction which it has produced in them should be enough to attract the attention of other companies to the invention. If its value has not been over-estimated it should be fitted for use during their stays in port on all passenger and cargo steamers coming to the East. It will be unfortunate if as Mr. Holt's remarks seem to suggest it can be fitted on new vessels only, but we should think it would be no great tax on ingenuity to devise a modification, which would be adaptable to existing ships.

GLASS-BOTTOMED SHIPS.

TO talk of glass-bottomed ships seems an absurdity, but we are seriously assured that if an invention, which has been taken up by a London firm proves a success glass-bottomed ships will be the latest sea-going novelty. Apart from victualling and wages, one of the heaviest items in the maintenance expenses of steamship companies is the annual cost of dry-docking for hull cleaning with a view to the preservation of speed and a saving in coal consumption. In order to eliminate this expense as far as possible enterprising people have been at work, and the latest idea is to attach glass to the steel plates of a vessel by means of a patented adhesive material and the employment of thin layers of wood-pulp to counteract expansion. It is said that in the event of the surface "starring" owing to contact with obstructions there will be little if any loss of effectiveness, but about this some marine superintendents have their doubts. Another process which aims at the abolition of anti-fouling compositions goes on the line of treating the steel plates by the electrical deposition of copper, which it is said prevents corrosion. This is already out of the experimental stage and has, indeed, been adopted by the United States Navy Department.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports that the Amir left Jellalabad, for Kabul, on May 3.

THE officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Mrs. Douie arrived at Simla, yesterday evening, and motored to Barnes Court.

THE jute market yesterday at Calcutta, was steady but inactive. Gunnies were very firm with some business done. The shares were steady, but there was little business.

THE ringleader of the Kalipara Jute Mill strike has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for entering the office room during the strike and throwing away the account books into the river.

AT Alipore, yesterday, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar lost an appeal against a Land Acquisition judgment awarding him ninety thousand rupees for land wanted in connection with the Calcutta drainage scheme while the Maharaja claimed two lakhs.

COL NAWAB Sir Mahomed Aslam Khan, K. C. I. E., Aide-de-Camp to the King, whose health has been indifferent for some time has been forbidden by his medical advisers to proceed to London, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King.

MR. T. G. HANSCOMBE has been covenanted by the Mysore Government to succeed Mr. Gibbs, as the Chief Electrical Engineer to the State, when the latter officer retires in July, to take up his new appointment as the general manager of the Tata Hyro-Electric Supply Company, Bombay.

AT Tuesday's sitting of the Madras Provincial Conference, the following resolution was passed: "That this Conference is of opinion that it is neither necessary nor desirable that the Government should remain at Ootacamund for any period exceeding four months in the year."

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April 1909, Rs. 11,36,42,000 ; April, 1910, Rs. 15,77,73,000 ; and April, 1911, Rs. 19,14,39,000.

THE first lodge of Freemasons under the Scottish constitution in Bangalore (there being three already under the English constitution) is to be consecrated on the 3rd of June, by Rt. Worshipful Bro. H. P. Gibbs, Superintendant of all Scottish Freemasonry in Southern India. A feature of the new lodge, which is to be known as "Lodge Gibbs," will be that all members will be total abstainers, and it will be open only to Europeans, Americans and the domiciled community.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

French Foreign Office Documents.

BERLIN, APRIL 21.

FROM the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay a considerable number of important secret documents has been stolen in the course of the last few months. It seems that nearly all these state papers refer to one political question of actual interest viz., the construction of railways in Turkey. At last this clue helped to detect the thief. He was identified as a Levantine named Maimon, a political adventurer who under the old regime at Constantinople was concerned in some wild problems of railway building and eventually became such a nuisance to the Sultan Abdul Hamid that the Turkish Government banished him from its territories. This adventurer went to Paris concluded friendship with a young French official who in the Foreign Office had access to the secret state papers and persuaded him to see and copy the more important documents relating to the Turkish railways. We need not comment on a system of organisation that made such a mishap possible. It seems that the young official who had charge of such secret correspondence, received no salary as he was only a probationer and that he fructified the exceptional confidence bestowed on him. The Levantine used the documents not only for shaping his own, more or less problematical projects but also for making money by selling their contents to inquisitive newspaper's correspondents. Thus far this scandal may be considered a purely French affair. But this theft threw incidentally a new light on some remarkable circumstances connected with international politics.

It will be remembered that a few months ago, the "Evening Times" in London published the whole tenor of a Russian Notice to the German Government. This notice referred to the negotiations between these two countries about a written statement of the oral agreement arrived at during the Potsdam meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser. On the whole the publication in the "Evening Times" was authentic, though a few points had been perverted in a way evidently calculated to disturb the friendly relations between Germany and Russia. A very lively discussion in the press of various countries turned about the contents of this publication and about its probable source. In Turkey, it was felt as an act of unkindness that Germany should try to settle questions relating to Turkish railways by negotiations with Russia, without giving confidential notice to the Sublime Porte. More important still appeared the question who had committed the indiscretion of letting out the secret. It was not denied that the Russian Government had confidentially advised the English and French Governments of the Potsdam negotiations and that the Foreign Offices in London and Paris were loyally bound to keep the secret. In Germany, the Political papers suspected that the "Evening Times" had got their information from Paris, while the Russian paper "Nowoye Wremya" contended that Germany was responsible for the leaking out of the secret. The Editor of this highly spirited paper told the world that the Berlin Correspondent of the "Evening Times" appeared daily at the Foreign Office in the Wilhelmsstrasse and that in order to please him, the consideration due to Russia had been left aside. Unfortunately for this ingenious theory it came to light that the "Evening Times" had no correspondent in Berlin and that therefore the German Foreign Office had no occasion to make a clear breast of its secrets to him. To every unbiassed observer Paris was the most likely place where the mischief was committed, and that a person who objected to the new turn of Russian politics since the Potsdam meeting was responsible. The whole affair has now been brought to light by the detection of this theft of state papers. We find in the Paris papers that the Levantine Maimon was correspondent to the "Evening Times" and that he probably forwarded the sensational copy to the London paper directly. This theory is, if not proven, certainly highly credible, as it is a fact that Maimon exerted himself for years about a concession for the line from Homs to Baghdad in rivalry to the route now decided on. Evidently it suited him well to frustrate the negotiations between Russia and Germany about the continuation of the present line. It is creditable to the French papers that the majority of them now apologise for the suspicion against Germany in their former comments on the publication in the "Evening Times." This episode is now brought to a close after having troubled the Foreign Offices of three Great Powers. Whether the Maimon affair will extend to other questions of international politics, and throw side-lights on them as well, is to be learnt from the further particulars of the investigation now in course of procedure at the Paris Foreign office and conducted apparently with great energy.

FIRST UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.

"Orient and Occident are no more separable" was the motto chosen by Goethe nearly a century ago, when he published his "West-Eastern Divan." In our own time of World's routes and World's politics the truth of this saying is self-evident, and we are quite used to see all countries of the world represented at Universal Exhibitions or professional Congresses. But we are bound to say that our ethical culture has, in some respects, become retrograde rather than progressive by the closer connection with very distant countries and the easy means of migration of the millions. The so-called "coloured races" do not enjoy the same liberty of immigration into the white man's inheritance, which the Europeans and Americans consider their right anywhere. Many people in Europe, America, Africa and Australia are convinced that there exists such a thing as "the yellow peril" and that their descendants may be ousted from the land of their birth by the teaming millions of the East. Fifty years ago the Republican party in the North of the United States decided for the emancipation and political equality of the Negroes. But to-day we see the United States locked up against any Chinese immigration, though the Government at Washington, insists on enforcing railway loans on the Celestials. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has not mitigated the feeling of distrust and abhorrence against Japanese settlers in Australia or British Columbia. The most paradox doctrines of Gobineau and his followers are treated as scientific axioms and used as arguments for more stringent laws against the Mongolian immigrants or for the disfranchisement of the Negro.

At last the conscience of the white race is awakening to our moral duty of realising the equality of all races that recognize and try to practice, the demands of universal culture. It is for this reason that the "First Universal Races Congress" has been organized. It will be held in London (University Building) July 26—29th. There, as the invitation says, the representatives of the different races might meet each other face to face, and might, in friendly rivalry, further the cause of mutual trust and respect between Occident and Orient, between the so-called white peoples and the so-called coloured peoples. The plan has first been laid out by Dr. Adler, Professor of social ethics at Colombia University (New York.) He explained his idea in the Conference at Eisenach as long ago as July 1906. Now a Committee stands at the head, that has for its president the Right Hon. Weardale and counts among its Vice-Presidents His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Mayor of London. About fifty papers have already been contributed. Among the supporters there are leading men in no less than fifty countries. The papers accepted were written by authors of twenty nationalities, including Hindus, Chinamen, Japanese, Turks, Persians, Egyptians, South-African aboriginals, Negroes from Haity and the United States. At the same time an exhibition of specimens of human personality and life among all nations will be open to the members of the Congress, and Dr. Alfred Hadden, F. R. S., will give a lantern lecture, entitled "Demonstration of Racial Types". A "Questionnaire" will bring in opinions about the variability of racial character, the civilising influences on primitive races, the effect of humanity on the general relations of the races. An English Edition of all papers read (500 pages) and any further publication of the Congress will be sent to the passive members sending the fee of 7s. 6d. to Mr. G. Spiller, 63 South, Hill Park, Hampstead London.

It is to be expected that the object of the Congress will be reached viz, "to discuss, in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation."

THE FUTURE OF THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The new treaties concluded between the Turkish Government and the International Company prove that the completion of the great work of the Baghdad Railway was the principal consideration. Within twelve months the Company pledged itself to lay all details of its project for the section from Al Helif to Baghdad before the Ministry of Public Works ; the latter is to give its decision within two months. If this is in the affirmative, the railway as far as Baghdad is to be opened before the end of five more years. Thus the terminus of Bagdad will be accessible by rail at the latest in May 1917. Far more impressive are the short terms agreed on regarding the Branch line to the Seaport Alexandrette on the coast of the Mediterranean. This branch will start either from the Station Mustapha Bey or from that of Osmanje. At any rate workable plans must be provided and approved of within nine months, and the opening of the traffic is fixed before the end of two more years, i. e., in the year 1913. In the meantime a new far is to be built at Alexandrette with sufficient wharf accommodation for ocean-going steamers.

In order to make an end to all possibilities of making the objections to the Baghdad Railway an excuse for opposing the raising of the Turkish conventional Customs Tariff by four per cents., the Company waived their rights on subventions from this source in virtue of former agreements. The only advantage that may be considered a compensation for this renunciation is the reckoning of units for a future purchase of the Sections by the Turkish Government. The expensive and less profitable portion through the Taurus Mountains cannot be left alone to the Company while the remainder is taken over. Only Bulgurlu is to be the point of division. Either the whole main line from Bulgurlu to Baghdad, a distance of 600 kilometres may be purchased by the Turkish Government or the branch line to Alexandrette together with the expensive section from Bulgurlu to Al Helif, the present terminus.

As regards the further continuation of the main-line from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf, the situation of the Turkish Government is likewise much improved. The Company is quite prepared to undertake this enormous work either single-handed or together with a new combine into which others may enter on a basis of equality. The Turkish Government will try to mediate such negotiations with a view of overcoming political objections of any outside power, i. e., of Great Britain. Thereby an opportunity is offered to English Capitalists to recover the ground lost, in 1903, by a fit of jealousy on an alleged German success. If again it is not availed of, the railway will be continued to the Persian Gulf without English participation. There are reasons to believe that the hand offered will this time be readily grasped in England. But some hotspurs of colonial policy seem to believe that England's influence on the Sheikh of Koweit may be used as a weapon to conquer the section from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf for an English-Turkish Syndicate. The questions recently asked in the House of Commons regarding an alleged "Protectorate" of the British Government over the tribe of Koweit tend in that direction. The Government denied that such a Protectorate existed. Therefore the question assumes the aspect not whether the section from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf will be reserved as a practical English Monopoly, but whether or not English capital will cooperate a few years hence in the extension of the Baghdad Railway to the Persian Gulf on an international basis. The shareholders in Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, who invested their capital in the Anatolian railways and the Baghdad railway with the necessary branches and seaports will certainly not be excluded from the most profitable extension on the other end.

L. ASCH.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Col. E. W. Walton, R. E., Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the line, during the absence of Mr. A. Rowland on privilege leave.

Mr. J. K. Robertson, covenanted temporary engineer, is on return from leave transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Khandwa-Akola-Hingoli Railway Survey.

Mr. F. T. Rickards, Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has been granted leave by his Board for two years from the 8th May 1911, preparatory to his retirement, and Major H. A. L. Hepper R. E., Deputy Agent, has been appointed to act in his place.

Mr. J. Manson, Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, has been granted by his Board combined leave for six months from the 3rd May, and Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Deputy Agent, has been appointed to officiate in his place.

Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, circle No. 6, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Senior Government Inspector of Railways, circle No. 5 in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. J. N. D. Latouche on privilege leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Lieutenant D. E. Wilson, 1st Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been selected for a service with the Southern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

Captain F. E. Swainson, 1st Batt. Middlesex Regiment, has been selected Adjt. of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, vice Captain Pardoe vacating on June 20th.

Lieutenant W. A. Erskine of the R.G.A. has been transferred from No. 60 Company to the 104th (heavy) Battery.

Lieutenant W. H. Fry, R.G.A., is posted to No. 74 Company.

Colonel M. T. Shewen, Indian Army, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Quarter-Master General, 4th. (Quetta) Division, vice Colonel Cahusac vacating on June 17th.

MALDAH SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

This morning, at the Calcutta High Court Justices Caspersz and Sherfuddin delivered their judgment in the Maldah Sedition Case, in which a young man named Surendra Nath Adhikari was convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Maldah, under Section 124A. and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this order the accused had appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships held that it was proved that the accused had copied certain seditious pamphlets, and sent them through the post to a student of the Maldah Zillah School and confirmed the conviction and the sentence passed on the accused.

REFERRING to the contempt cases in Calcutta, the *Statesman* says : "We are bound to express our regret that the proceedings against the *Bengalee* and the *Patr

MOROCCAN REVOLT.

FRENCH TROOPS STEADILY ATTACKED.

Successful Sortie from Fez.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

Spanish telegrams from Rabat report continuous attacks on the French posts and convoys. They further declare that thousands of Kabyles yesterday made three attacks on General Moinier's camp near Sales, in face of a heavy fire. Eventually they retreated having suffered heavy loss.

TANGIER, MAY 10.

It is reported that the mahalla has made a sortie from Fez as a result of which the rebels were defeated and their stronghold captured.

PARIS, MAY 10.

The Minister of War explains that the Moroccan expedition must take every kind of supply for itself, and ample stores for Fez, when relieved. The collection of these supplies, coupled with storms in ports and difficulties of landing, he says, explain the delays.

Large reinforcements continue to leave France for Morocco.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT EDINBURGH.

Music Hall Destroyed.

MOST OF THE PLAYERS PERISH

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Empire Theatre at Edinburgh, where King George has to have attended a command variety performance in July, was destroyed after the performance yesterday evening.

The audience left the building in a most orderly manner. There were many escapes, but no fatalities.

LATER.

The fire at the Empire Palace of varieties, Edinburgh, last evening, broke out in the stage. The theatre was crowded, and the manager ordered the iron curtain to be lowered, and the orchestra to play the National Anthem. The audience dispersed in a most orderly manner, none being injured, but behind the curtain the scene was appalling. Attendants and artists, in costume rushed about confusedly amidst flames, endeavouring to find exits. The majority escaped, but the well-known performer Mr. Lafayette, and most of his company perished. M. Lafayette escaped at first, but returned to save his comrades.

Altogether eight bodies have been recovered.

A HALF-BURNT CITY.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Half of Kirin, Manchuria, the structures of which are principally wooden, has been burned down. The damage to property is immense, while there has also been considerable loss of life.

THE KING AT NEWMARKET.

A Brilliant Scene.

LONDON, MAY 9.

There was a brilliant scene at Newmarket to-day. The King arrived in a motor-car, amid the cheering of the crowds. His Majesty looked happy and well.

Pintadeau started favourite at 2 to 1 against in a field of sixteen; but finished sixth.

Newmarket Stakes.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The probable starters and jockeys in the Newmarket Stakes to be run to-day, are :—

Sunstar	Stern.
Beaurepaire	H. Jones.
Flamingo	Plant
Royal Eagle	Twigg.
Bridge of Allan	F. Woolton.
Persephone	S. Woolton.
Lindoya	Maher.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The result of the Newmarket Stakes is as follows :—

Sunstar	1
Beaurepaire	2
Persephone	3

Seven started. Won by two lengths, with a head between the second and third.

Betting at the start—100 to 15 against Sunstar, 20 to 1 against Beaurepaire, and 50 to 1 against Persephone.

The field kept a close order until leaving the bushes, when Sunstar drew away easily. Persephone was ridden by Rickaby and Royal Eagle by Clark.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

Indian Team Fixtures.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Surrey to-day defeated Cambridge University on the latter's ground, by an innings and 83 runs.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The M. C. C. has decided that matches played by the Indian Team against first class sides shall rank as first class fixtures.

P. & O. COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company announce a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on preferred stock, and an interim dividend of 7 per cent. on deferred stock.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

Crowds of American Sightseers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EL PASO, MEXICO, MAY 10.

The casualties at the recent battle at Juarez are estimated to number 400. Monday's battle was witnessed by crowds of spectators from the American side of the frontier, the people staying up all night. American troops kept the spectators in line.

The rebels set fire to Juarez yesterday evening.

WASHINGTON, MAY 10.

President Taft conferred with the Cabinet yesterday and decided to adhere to his determination to maintain the strictest neutrality.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

Visit to Brussels.

LONDON, MAY 9.

President Fallieres has arrived in Brussels, meeting with a splendid reception.

King Albert, the Court dignitaries and the authorities met the President at the station, M. Fallieres being accorded military honours.

King Albert and his distinguished guest then proceeded, amid a salute of fifty-one guns, to the Palace.

An enormous crowd lined the route which was kept by troops.

The Queen of the Belgians is still indisposed, and did not take part in the reception of M. Fallieres.

THE MOSQUE OF OMAR INCIDENT.

Uproarious Debate in Turkish Chamber.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 10.

The incident at Jerusalem, when an exploring party gained admission to the Mosque of Omar by bribing the attendants has aroused a storm of protest here.

Deputies from Jerusalem put questions on the subject to the Minister of the Interior, who explained that the excavations carried out by the party were the result of an agreement with a former Grand Vizier. The treasure hunters, he said, had however met with no success in their excavations. They had asked the Government's permission to make an attempt from the Mosque of Omar, which permission had not been granted. Then they succeeded in corrupting the officials. These latter had already been arrested. An inquiry into the matter had not established whether any objects had been stolen.

An uproarious debate followed the Minister's reply.

The Minister subsequently agreed to answer an interpellation on the subject during the session.

COLONIAL GARRISONS IN THE EAST.

Ceylon's Payment.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, replying to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons to-day, stated with regard to the respective revenues and military contributions of Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon that figures showed that if Ceylon paid the same percentage as the others, its contribution would be enormously greater than the total cost of the garrison, whereas the contributions of the others did not cover the cost of their garrisons.

The Government was not prepared at present to consider any radical change in the contributions, though correspondence was in progress between the Colonial and War Offices regarding the exact interpretation of the arrangement with Ceylon.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Reconstruction Ordered.

LONDON, MAY 10.

A *Daily Telegraph* message, from St. Petersburg, states that contracts will shortly be signed with an Anglo-French company for the reconstruction of the Russian fleet at Nikolaieff.

KING GEORGE'S FIRST COURT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Yesterday's Court, at Buckingham Palace, was of the most brilliant description. It began and finished an hour earlier than the Courts held by King Edward.

Shortly before the holding of last night's Court, King George and Queen Mary received the Begum of Bhopal and her son.

The Begum was afterwards conducted to the throne room, and witnessed the Court, which was attended by the Indian orderlies.

PERSIAN FINANCE.

TEHERAN, MAY 10.

The American financiers, who have been appointed by the Persian Government to reorganise Persia's finances, have arrived at Enzali.

MORE GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MAY 10.

The steamer "Persia" shipped gold, to-day, to the value of £100,000 for India.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

China's Attempt to Suppress the Drug.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD INDIA'S LOSS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, MAY 9.

In appreciation of Britain's generous signing of the Opium Agreement, an edict has been issued exhorting the provinces independently to suppress the growth and smoking of opium, in order to fulfil the wishes of a friendly nation.

The native opium tax has been fixed at 230 taels per picul.

LONDON, MAY 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu was bombarded with questions regarding the Opium Agreement.

Captain Murray asked whether the Imperial Government would contribute towards relieving the burden on the Indian taxpayer.

Mr. Montagu replied : "It would be premature to consider the question until it is seen what China does under the new agreement. It is, however, interesting to note that this suggestion emanates from a representative of the British taxpayer."

Colonel Yate suggested that Persia, where opium-growing is increasing, would profit by India's loss.

Mr. Montagu said : "It is a fact that the Indian Government has decided to stop, as soon as possible, the sale of opium to China and I can see no indication of unwillingness on the part of the Indian taxpayer and cultivator to participate in this meritorious policy. The treaty embodies precautions to prevent other supplies than Indian from reaching China."

Press Comment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

Commenting upon the Opium Agreement, the *Pioneer* says: "The terms of the Opium Agreement as now announced are as good perhaps as could be expected, considering the pressure brought to bear upon the Peking Government by the anti-opium societies and humanitarians outside China, and by a certain amount of public opinion in this country itself. Will China now round off its great reform by completely suppressing the cultivation of the poppy? That is the question at issue and a crucial one. A year hence an answer to it may be possible, but not till then can any one calculate the span of life still left to the Indian export trade. The *Times'* correspondent at Peking, has put it at two years. Let us hope for the sake of Indian finance that it will, at least, be four; more can scarcely be expected."

MADRAS, MAY 10.

The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the Opium Agreement says :—"If the price of opium falls heavily as a result of the agreement being thrown on the market suddenly, the Government of India are morally if not legally responsible for the loss to the trade. A much more serious consideration is the prospect of the extinction of the revenue from opium within the next six years at the most, and probably within a shorter period. The altruists of the Government of India ought to rejoice over the reform in the Chinese habits, but rejoicing would be more cordial if some other source of revenue except increased taxation were discernible."

HOLLAND AND CHINA.

Regulating Entry of Consular Officers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, MAY 10.

A convention was signed between Holland and China, at Peking, yesterday, regulating the admission of Chinese Consular officers into Dutch possessions. Doubts regarding the nationality of individuals will be settled in accordance with the laws of the Dutch possessions.

EROSIONS AT KITIBUNDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 10.

Erosions of the Indus at Kitibunder in Karachi district still continue. Raphoto, the site selected last year for constructing a new building, has been found unsuitable this year for bunder purposes as the river on the Raphoto's side has silted up and the water is not deep enough for big country crafts to be moored. The Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, in consultation with the Mahalkari and the Customs Officer and other leading men of the town, has approved of a site about two miles up the river on the other side. The people, however, show no inclination to go there as recently a few cases of theft occurred in the vicinity and the place is said to be infested with mosquitoes. For the present those whose houses were being washed by the river are given lands in Cholland on the west side of Kitibunder. This site is being well protected against river floods by the erection of a strong bund round the whole plot. In the town proper two or three bunds are kept in reserve, so that when one bund which is erected at the distance of 100 feet from the first prevents the tide or flood water from rushing into the town.

PLAGUE IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 10.

There have been 10 cases of plague in the colony of Loco Department among natives at Sukkur. It is said that some few days ago rats were dying, but the authorities were not informed of the same. A plague committee consisting of railway officials with the Civil Surgeon as the President has been formed and active measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The colony of natives employed in the Loco Department has been removed to huts provided for them and for the past there or four days no fresh case has been reported.

AMRITSAR RANI'S CASE.

Defence Counsel's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 10.

In the Amritsar case, yesterday's proceedings were entirely taken up by the speech of Mr. Arthur Grey, leading counsel for the defence. His main points were about the improbability of women being able to carry out a murder in the manner suggested by the prosecution, the lack of any attempt to cover up traces of the crime, the absence of direct evidence, the statement of Kahan Chand that he intended to commit suicide and that all the evidence produced entirely fitted in with the presumption that Kahan Chand whose corpse was found in the carriage committed suicide and that in order to avoid scandal, the accused had contrived secretly to dispose of the body. As regards the evidence of Sudier Das, who deposed to having heard the deceased crying from the roof at midnight that he had been poisoned, counsel said, that the witness professed too much as it was physically impossible for the deceased to have been seen on a dark night and to have been heard from the roof by the witness standing in the courtyard.

The Judge said that from his inspection of the haveli he had satisfied himself that words spoken from the roof could be heard below.

Counsel also laid stress on the fact of the Rani's seeing the Deputy Commissioner the next morning by engagement and said she would not have had the nerve to do so had she committed the murder. The accused only wanted to hush up the matter and avoid scandal, and it was no crime to dispose of the body of a suicide, a remark with which the learned Judge agreed. Counsel finally spoke about the danger of convicting the accused on circumstantial evidence and repudiated the allegations, made against the Rani's character.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 10.

The *C. and M. Gazette's* Frontier correspondent writes that the Amir left Jellalabad for Kabul on the 5th instant, by motor. It is his intention, after spending about a month in Kabul, to visit Ghazni and Kandahar for the purpose of inspecting irrigation works in the course of construction there. The Amir has been, of late, paying a great deal of attention to the problem of improving communications. The plant for the telephone system has been already collected and arrangements have been made for the establishment of a regular motor-car service for mails and passengers between Kabul and Peshawar. The report that Amanulla, the Amir's youngest son, is about to visit England is without any foundation.

FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, MAY 10.

Frontier reports state that there was fighting about a month ago between Sulimankhel and Kharotai in the neighbourhood of Ghazni, several being killed on either side. No active steps seem to have been taken by the local authorities to prevent a further disturbance and both the tribes are making preparations for the renewal of hostilities.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI AT SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 10.

A passenger of the s.s. "Daners," named Manekji Edulji Fitter, committed suicide on the voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon. On the steamer's arrival here yesterday, the captain reported the disappearance of the man on Sunday, and a wire from a Parsi gentleman in Bombay confirmed the information of suicide. The deceased who was over seventy years old had expressed his intention of taking his own life on his way to Rangoon.

"THE GERMAN COUNT,"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

To-day, at the Calcutta High Court, before Justices Casperez and Sharfuddin, Mr. Jackson moved on behalf of Rudolf Stallmann, known as "the German Count." The petitioner was arrested on board the s. s. "Caspian," on an extradition warrant at the instance of the German Consul, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He was produced before the District Magistrate of Alipore, who had granted bail. Yesterday the Magistrate altered the charge to one of cheating by causing delivery of property and forgery with regard to eighty thousand marks, and directed the petitioner to be on the same bail as before. Their Lordships granted a rule in terms of the application.

OOTACAMUND MURDER CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 10.

In the Ootacamund Sait murder case, already reported, Mr. Rice, Additional Sessions Judge, yesterday, acquitted the accused. One of the assessors found the accused guilty of crime and one not guilty of murder, but guilty of grievous hurt. The Judge, agreeing with the former, found that there was no legal proof of any offence. In his judgment, the Sessions Judge directed the police to take due action in the case of witnesses who gave contradictory statements in this and the lower Court.

CHARGE AGAINST A FIREMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 10.

The trial of Cecil Wilson, fireman of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, on a charge of causing the death of a coolie at Guntakal, was resumed at Tadpatri station, yesterday. Several witnesses deposed to the engine moving over the ashpit, while the deceased attempted to get out of the pit sideways. The accused admitted in his written statement that he started the engine, but said he had not been warned that anyone was in the ashpit. No defence witness was produced.

Judgment was reserved.

HOME BY BIBBY LINE.

From Bombay via Rangoon.

It was too late in the season to visit the show places in Southern India, which we were anxious to see, and too early to face the uncertainty of an English spring, so we decided to give ourselves a few days in Burmah taking Ellora, Hyderabad and Madras en route, and booking homewards by Bibby Liner from Rangoon.

Dowlatabad a wayside station on the Hyderabad Godaveri Railway is the nearest point for the famous caves of Ellora and is only a nine hours' run from Bombay with a change of trains at Manmad. We arrived there somewhere about midnight and we found our carriage in a siding when we woke up the next morning. Dowlatabad has no conveyances and to get to the Caves, a drive of some 10 miles it is necessarily to secure a tonga from Aurangabad, the next station, seven miles off. We had written to the Dowlatabad Station Master to fix things up for us some days before but when we came to look for our tonga after chota-hazree it was not to be seen and enquiries shewed that my letter had never been received. Hence you see the advantages of living in Mogulai territory!

Three hours run from the British Frontier puts you outside some of the conveniences of civilization and on to a postal service which certainly wants improving. Whilst waiting for our tonga which turned up soon after midday the Station Master received a registered letter from Cooks at Bombay which had taken just six days to reach its destination. Wherefore if you wish to see the caves, arrange your transport by wire and don't trust anything at any time to the tender mercies of the Nizam's post. It was a very hot drive through the old walled city of Dowlatabad, and the smaller walled township of Roza where the remains of Aurungzebe are interred, to our destination and the time at our disposal only enabled us to have a peep at the principal Buddhist and Brahmin caves and we had to leave out the Jain caves altogether. It is not a very elaborate "bundobust" to make for Bombayites to visit the caves and the trip can be done from a Saturday to Monday, and a few hours in the delicious champagne air of the Deccan make a change which can be throughly recommended. But don't forget that it is one of the places where one "can raise a thirst." Hot and still thirsty we got back to our carriage as the sun was sinking and, after a light but well cooked meal at the station refreshment room, we turned in and were hooked on to the Hyderabad train at midnight. The heat increased as we went South and we found Hyderabad already under hot weather conditions. Our short stay there was made most enjoyable by the kindness of our host and hostess, but civilization and the recent floods have taken away most of the charm of Hyderbad City. It is no longer an old-world place inhabited by people of a bye-gone age, but a modern town built on the lines of most up-country stations. And to the picturesque specimens of many Eastern races which one met at every turn in the old days, when I first visited the city over a quarter of a century ago have disappeared for ever. Whereas in those times every other man at least was armed to the teeth with weapons of sorts,—swords and shields matchlocks, revolvers and rifles—I only noticed one man with a bundook all the way out to Golconda and back again. In spite of its still tortuous streets, Hyderabad City is not a bad place to motor through for the police are stationed at close intervals, each man with a whistle which he blows directly a motor-car comes within his beat. Our ride therefore was accompanied by whistling solos which had the effect of ensuring us a clear road.

The journey to Madras via Wadi was very trying owing to the heat and we were heartily glad that we had abandoned a tour in Southern India. We were plague inspected before running into Hyderabad and were instructed to attend someone or other every day for 10 days after our arrival. But we did nothing and nothing happened. Arrived off Madras we had a long wait and everybody on the train had to secure a plague pass prepared in triplicate. I pointed out that we should only be some 9 hours in Madras but that made no difference. The Babu had his instructions and they must be carried out. So furnished with this precious document we eventually fetched up at Spencer's new hotel, where we were made most comfortable, and in the afternoon boarded the B. I. Steamer for Rangoon.

We had smooth seas and a very pleasant voyage, but were detained a long time in the river before being allowed to land at Rangoon, the cause being as we eventually found, that we had two cases of small-pox on board, one well advanced and the other only a few days old. We had all the long wait into Madras whilst they were fooling about over the plague passes, but outwards there was no inspection, with the result that the small-pox patients made the whole ships company liable to infection. Why should a port like Madras be free from outward inspections such as obtain at most if not all other Indian Ports? It seems to me that the neglect of this precaution is little short of criminal on the part of the authorities concerned. We only had nine days in Burma and were not able to utilize them to the best advantage as river trips did not fit in well. It seemed absurd to leave Burma without seeing something of the Irrawady so the best we could arrange was a trip from Prome to Mandalay, a journey of three and a half days. It was pleasant enough though somewhat monotonous, and the river above Mandalay is what the tourist should see rather than the reaches below. The Irrawady Flotilla Co. have been masters of the river for many years, but at last a competitor has come into the field and freights have been cut to starvation rates in consequence. I don't know that this matters much to the globe-trotter but the result has been to kill the native-craft trade and we only saw one of the high pooped picturesque boats under sail during the whole of our journey. Mandalay has changed much since Theebaw's time and its glories have departed. It is of course still a spot well worth a visit but one has to draw a good deal on imagination to picture it as it may have been in its short and palmy days.

I can't remember whether it was at Mandalay or Rangoon, or at both places, that I noticed a feature in tram management which I report for the benefit of the Bombay public. All trams ran through a cross road and had their stopping places at the far and not at the near side. Why can't Bombay trams do the same, even where there is a right angle crossing as for instance just opposite the J. J. Hospital? The Bombay trams hold up all other traffic far too much and the trouble might be in a great measure abated if the procedure I indicate was carried out. Nor do I think that by its adoption, with reasonable care in driving, the risks to the pedestrian and vehicular traffic would be greater than at present, whilst the gain in facilitating the freer movement of the general traffic would be enormous. Rangoon is a delightful city and the Royal Lakes surrounded by green sward and noble trees are its greatest adornment.

The exterior of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda had lost something of its beauty as it was in process of being regilded, but we were fortunate enough to visit it on the occasion of the biggest festival of the year, when it was full of cheery Burmans of all ages and of both sexes. I don't know that Burmese beauty appeals to me in the least, the features are too Mongolian for my taste, but the cheeriness of the ladies and their most becoming costume are certainly attractive. What strikes a stranger however is the enormous population of non-Burmans everywhere. Is the Burman going to become extinct in a few decades or so mixed with other nationalities as to lose his individuality entirely? One must go further afield to find the Burman and a ten days, trip is all too short to visit him in places where he is still in the majority.

Rumours have sometimes reached Bombay that the Bibby Line was comfortable to travel on, but I had never met anybody who had had any experience of it. So when we booked our passages by the "Gloucestershire" we both felt it was a bit of an experiment, which with a 17 days journey in front of us to Port Said might, prove unfortunate. We are now neering our destination and in this my 27th or 29th journey up the Red Sea. I must admit I have never travelled in greater comfort. The "Gloucestershire" was built by Harland and Wolff and is one of the latest additions to the Bibby fleet. She is a twin screw vessel of 480 length with a speed of 15 knots, carries a crew of 176, accommodates 220 first-class passengers and is of between 8,000 and 9,000 tons burden. There are many evidences in every direction that this vessel approaches what the Americans would call 'the last gasp' in modern ship building. Not only is the vessel well found in everything appertaining to her working but the accommodation for passengers and crew is of the best. We have what is called a tandem cabin and there is no doubt that they are best in the ship. It is on the main deck and accommodates two persons, the outer cabin completing the block holding three. Perhaps the three berth cabins are rather a tight fit for three persons, but the two berth cabins afford ample room for two. The berths run longitudinally and are of the usual spring bed type; the occupant of the lower berth however has a pretty chintz to look at instead of the springs of the berth overhead. Between our berths and the passage way into which our door opens is a 7 foot high wardrobe with double hanging sides and two large drawers run in the whole length beneath, and beneath our port hole is a chest containing two deep drawers. The washhand stand is of the familiar fold-up description, and alongside of it is a neat range of pockets into which to stow hair brushes and other toilet kit. From the roof is suspended an electric punkah (no extra charge for its use) on universel joints, so placed that the occupants of both berths can secure the advantage of its breezes. The portion of the cabin leading to the port-hole broadens inwards and is sufficiently large to make a separate dressing room. So much for our cabain.

We have a full complement of passengers and a number of children. The latter with their attendants have not the run of the ship, but use the promenade deck where they can amuse themselves without being in anybody's way. My walking friends tell me it is 9 times round this deck to the mile. The dining saloon is on the main deck and has seating accommodation for all the passengers, the tables being so arranged that the largest accommodates eleven people only. The attendance was better before we filled up at Colombo, but even now it compares favorable with my experiences by other liners when crowded. The quality of the food is excellent, the cooking first class and the menu varied to suit all tastes. There is no waiting for courses, or eating by beat of gong. If you wish to jump from soup to pudding or start with an ice and finish up with soup, the thing is somehow done with equal ease, shewing that in the dispense department they are ready for any course at any moment, and never once has anything been "off." Hot things come hot, cold things cold and the abomination of tepidness we hardly know. The stewards are not the usual white-faced perspiring specimens of humanity one so often meats with aboard Eastern ships, but a decent lot of healthy looking Englishmen who seem to like their job and take a pride in being obliging. One is not awakened in the morning or at night by conversations in the passage-ways between them, nor do we rise to the sound of boot brushes at work. 'Boots' removes our foot-gear at night and returns it already for wear before we are up in the morning. There are no 'shippy' smells or smells of cooking and if you go to the dispense-counter you will not find stewards "pigging for grub." The proprietors of the line seem to have recognized that the steward is worth consideration, and he has his own mess and sleeping accommodation on the main deck in the bows. True it may not be luxurious but it is reasonably commodious and he can sleep in as comfortable a bed as a passenger and eat his food like a Christian. The result is that the stewards are for the most part old hands, who stick to the Bibby Line and sign on voyage after voyage.

I went round the ship the other day, and saw how the whole of the commissariat department was run. The cook's batterie de cuisine is, of course, of the latest pattern and everything was beautifully clean. All our vegetables and fish are, if boiled, done in a steam cooker, a large grill disposes of such things as have to be grilled, whilst the ovens seem only opened to admit the raw and discharge the cooked products. We make all our own ice and aerated waters. The refrigerating chambers are within easy distance of the galley and are so arranged that different food supplies have their different chambers and temperatures. Fish has a place to itself, meat another, game and poultry a third, fruit and vegetables a fourth, and so on, these separate chambers preventing a mixing of flavors and enabling the correct temperature for the various supplies to be maintained.

On the boat deck forward there is a very comfortable saloon for the ladies with a deep piece of open deck in front running right across the ship and aft a large smoking-room for the men. This latter has an open verandah facing aft and is a favourite place for mixed Bridge, its four tables being usually occupied. Large bladed electric fans keep the air moving in all these rooms. A large proportion of our passengers find the skittle alleys an attraction all day long. They have a length of 60 feet or so and on the main deck, forward of the dining saloon one on each side, and lascars are always on duty to replace the skittles as required and a hawser along the side of the deck brings the balls back to the bowling line by their own gravity, the bend in the deck making the green into a slightly upward curve.

I should not forget to mention that amongst our other amenities is a small free library of modern well-bound books with a printed catalogue, and that the printing press on board is made available for all public purposes. All the latest nautical instruments seem to be in use on board, including a Gardner's submarine signalling apparatus, and the officers all know Morse signalling.

The Marconi installation has had a fairly busy time and we have been in touch with several stations both on shore and afloat. It is curious that a place like Colombo is still without an installation and the want of one at this central point must continue to seriously impede the usefulness of Marconigrams between ships plying several hundred miles from the Island. My travels by sea have been mostly between India and England and in all my experiences I never travelled in a more comfortable or better found ship than the "Gloucestershire" or one in which, from the captain down to any member of the crew, the active desire to please passengers and to ensure their comfort and amusement has been more thoroughly and successfully accomplished. Nothing for a passenger is ever any trouble to anybody and our charming Skipper, the dapper Captain Harris, whose quick eye nothing escapes hasn't got a "can't" or "won't" in his composition. He always finds a way round somehow to everbody's satisfaction. The first officer is equally cheery and smart, but I must skip all the others whom I don't know and go to the 4th who looks after our baggage. This young man is simply a marvel. Do we want the small green trunk marked with a white L in a red disk? Righto! It is at the back of a pile ten feet high and he'll have it out in a minute. He seems to know all the 1,000 odd packages in his charge and never makes a mistake. I should like to allude to other things, the excellence of the potatoes and apples for instance. The latter I am told are Tasmanian: they are crisp and of good flavour and I have never seen a bruised one yet. There is the crockery which is not of shippy thickness and then too every door has a patent hook which keeps it rigid in any sea. But my Lady Patience, whose principal meal of the day is tea, warns me that it is ready and I must away. It is served in the saloon, but we prefer it on deck where it is daintily arranged at small tables with thin bread and butter, shortbread, sweet biscuits and cake. And the tea is good even in the opinion of SHE who must be obeyed and is no mean judge of such matters and I'll take two if not three cups and drink them all to the continued success of the Bibby Line which has done us so well.

ARTHURIUS LE PAUVRE.

S. S. Gloucestershire, Gulf of Suez, April 7.

P. S.—There is a Fancy Ball to-night. The ship has in stock blank Ball programmes suited for the occasion (supplied like the supper-free of charge) and the printer has filled in the items.

SARISABARI DACOITY CASE.

Accused under Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

The Sessions Judge of Mymensing and a jury took up the case on Monday in which a young man of Faridpore named Girindra Chunder Bhattacherjee was committed to the Sessions on a charge of having committed a dacoity in the house of Nanda Pal of Sarisabari. The accused was arrested by a chowkidar some hours after the dacoity took place, on his way to Jagannathganj.

It is alleged that the accused had in his hand a lantern belonging to the complainant which, it is said, is the principal evidence connecting the accused with the dacoity. A big iron safe with its lid cut open at the hinge points, steel trunks, some tin boxes and several steel cash boxes, two cane boxes all broken open were produced in the Court. One alarm signal of a bicycle alleged to have been left by the dacoits is also an exhibit. The case is proceeding.

"SPIRITUAL SCIENCE."

By Sir W. E. Cooper.

II

For leaving out Sir William's tiresome references to, and excerpts from well-known books, passing over his flatulent appeals to the antiquity of the belief (we must, however, pause upon one sentence which is significantly delicious "the countless centuries since the Roman Empire.") what Sir William are you going to teach the world a new gospel, and yet cannot count up to twenty Fie. Fie.) and to the vastness and majesty of the somewhat Protean Original of all his Inspiration, the All Wise, the Eternal Verity, the All Supreme, etc., etc. let us say a word or two about his own contribution to the proof. It is pleasing to learn on the best authority (vide chapter "Where two worlds meet") that whatever we may think of the value of Sir William's "work" the Most High who sits in the middle of the Eternal Verities, sent a special Angel down to tell him that it bore the imprint of Truth, and therefore must prevail. This according to the Law of Necessity which is expressed in the formula ask and ye shall receive, or all that a man asks for that shall he get and no more. This is such a novel reading of the law of necessity, to which Sir William refers towards the end of the books when his vocabulary has almost run dry, that we confess we have rubbed our eyes over it and in spite of the enormous capitals and notes of admiration in which it appears, have read it several times over to make sure we had not fallen asleep and were dreaming instead of following our enlightened author with close attention. But in spite of the direct approbation of Heaven and the Angels and in spite of the plain application of the Law of Necessity to his case, we shall still take leave to doubt whether Sir William has added much of value to the testimony of other workers in the field of psychic phenomena. (And parenthetically we do beg Sir William if he ever means to write any more books of this kind to be a little more careful in the use of his terms, to spare us 'transcendeat' and "transcends" and "transcendental" as necessarily synonymous, or the free interchange of testimony with testamentary, or the recurring assertion that the spirit body interpenetrates with etc. and a hundred other little pin pricks of that kind. We suffer enough in trying to follow him in his aerial flights without these and a hundred other added and quite superfluous malignities.)

In 1909, Sir William was seeing a man on business, so he says: a man, name of Beard. Mr. Beard had to go off, again on business; most unfortunately, leaving our poor ex-chairman of the Muir Mills to the tender mercies of the younger brother Mr. Percy Beard. Conversation on the usual lines between strangers, weather, the price of yarn etc. When all of a sudden and seemingly without provocation or the slightest justification, Mr. P. Beard tells Sir William Cooper, that he sees a number of spirit forms, grouped about him, gazing with loving eyes upon him, all eager to talk. Is Sir William surprised? Being up to that time we gather a hard headed practical etc., etc, we should have thought that he would have humoured Mr. P. Beard, put him down as a lunatic at large and on the return of Mr. Beard frere, have departed as speedily as possible. For this is not the kind of talk you expect from a perfect stranger during a purely business call. But Sir William is not surprised. He eagerly takes that this meeting was not quite such a chance meeting (at least on the part of Mr. P. Beard) as the author suggests. We also have grave doubts about. Mr. Percy Beard. We doubt, for instance, whether he was so entirely ignorant of the photograph of Sir William's mother as Sir William believes. Surely unless he had received some encouragement, no man would open out on the Chairman of a large Cotton mill in that astounding manner. Or if he did, we are prepared to swear that Sir William, is the only Chairman of any important concern of the kind at present working on the terrestrial globe who would have listened to him. But Sir William did, and then followed week-end seances at Sir William's Bournemouth home, at which were garnered all these priceless proofs of the survival of the human personality after death. We confess to a devouring curiosity to know what Sir William, paid for them. Let that pass. The actual proofs, given by Sir William are the appearance of his mother in a peculiar cap, to Mr. Beard. Mr. Beard said he saw Mrs. Cooper, and described her, cap and all, to Sir William. Therefore it is clear she must have been alive in her spirit body at that time, cap and all, or else Beard could not have seen her. For if he had not seen her how could he have described her? Q. E. D. Sir William himself would not have recognized her but for the cap. This she was wearing in the only photo Sir William had of her. That photo seems to have gone astray about this time which is curious. However Mrs. Cooper told Mr. Beard where to find it, and Sir William duly found it there after some searching in other places. So that, of course, the lady must have been alive in her spiritual body or she would not have known where Sir William (or was it Mr. Beard we wonder) had placed that photograph. End of first proof. Next Mrs. Cooper again appears and shows Mr. Beard the house in which Sir William played as a little child with particular notice of the barn in which he particularly played. Also a pump with a crooked handle and other things which came back to Sir William's recollection as Mrs. Cooper told them to the attentive Mr. Beard. So again she must have been still alive somewhere or she could not possibly have told these things to Mr. Beard. Mrs. Cooper also shows Mr. Beard the manner of Sir William's departure to the East from his ancestral home with a diversion into the house of Aunt Elizabeth and a railway station, train waiting: "Sir William (then plain little Willy Cooper) opening carriage door and stepping in," which in fact he actually did (is the verifying comment. This Sir William thinks should convince the worst sceptic in the world that Mrs. Cooper was still very much alive, or else how on earth could she have described the parting scene so accurately to Mr. Beard? True she was not at the station and therefore could not have seen that remarkable episode, we mean the train waiting and Sir William stepping in, for herself. Well, well, there be more things in heaven and earth, as Sir William himself piously comments. We will not dwell upon the brother's appearance and grateful thanks to Sir William for having relieved his widow of the burden of a mortgage. Because the widow is still alive and so there is one more added chance, though it is a million or more to one against it of the astute Mr. Beard having got his clues from that lady. Why the brother thought it necessary to make such a pother about what Sir William did in this matter, is not easy to understand; but the whole family seem singularly addicted to posthumous gratitude.

Next we have the clincher, the case of the Lalla Madho Ram, who was sole agent to the Muir Mills. This ought to have been an out and out stumper to Mr. Beard who knew no Hindustani, not even such common words as "hamra" (which is Cawnpore for Hamara) or Saheb. While the grateful Ram showed all sorts of little marks of identity to Mr. Beard, including a cow, and a red ring, and at once told him what his, Ram's, pet name for Sir William had been in the old days, it was an awkward fact that Sir William had forgotten Ram's name. So he begged Mr. Beard to ask Ram to name himself. But this was too much for Madho Ram. The nearest he could get to his own name, was God. He said his name was closely connected with that of God. You might say the same of ninety per cent. of the Brahmins of India. But Sir William thinks it a marvellous and specially convincing proof of the sagacity of the spirit people. A day or two later the missing name flashed into his mind, and sure enough Mahadev and Ram, may be said to be connected with the name of Gods if not of God.

What strikes one about all these and much better authenticated cases of "communication" is that while the spirit people get on pretty well up to a certain point, they boggle ridiculously over quite simple things, which one would suppose they would communicate at once. But perhaps the most remarkable of all Sir William's proofs, because it reveals the simplicity of his mind in the most striking light, is that which he gives as the result of a conversation with Mr. Beard. Walking on the golf links these two great reformers, fell into a learned and subtle argument, which reminds us somehow of the fatuous things Bozzy recorded of himself, Sir William contending that spirit people might appear in a dozen places at once, while Mr. Beard upheld the more moderate opinion that while doubtless space did not exist for them, they could not appear in more than one place at one time. After dinner (this was one of Mr. Percy Beard's week ends with Sir William) Beard falls into a trance and is immediately controlled by a sage

guide, who informs the awe-struck Sir William that he had heard the whole conversation, and on the whole Mr. Beard was right. Sir William's comments are delicious, marvellous, he thinks, that great spirit people should take so much interest in us, as to listen and store up our every word, as this one must have done, because no one except Mr. Beard and myself could possibly have known what we had spoken about. And again we should like to know how much Mr. Beard got out of Sir William for these remarkable proofs of what the poor dear old gentleman was so eager to believe. But there we must really part from our author. We are truly sorry to have been obliged to deal with him so harshly. But the subjects he mishandles are of so much importance, it is so extremely desirable if they are to attain any clarity at all, if those who are on the side of the spiritual are ever to make any real impression on scientific materialism, that the conduct of the argument should be left to the most competent, that we feel bound to protest against unsought aid of this kind however well meant. Well may we, who would broaden and deepen the ways of Truth, on whose sides this illiterate novice is, exclaim on closing this depressing farrago, save us from our friends.

X. X. X.

DETECTIVE APACHE.

Strange Story of Double Personality.

An alleged case of double personality is causing a sensation in Paris. A detective inspector, named Warze, has been living (so it is declared) the life of an Apache, not merely to gain knowledge of the confraternity and to survey their acts, but even to the point of sharing in their ill-gotten gains and becoming a chief among them. Now he has disappeared with a notorious young woman named "Lilas" known in the night resorts of Paris, and Warze, the ex-detective, and Warze, the Apache, is being sought by his old comrades of the police.

ROMANTIC STORY.

It is an extraordinary and almost romantic story that is unfolded. The hero of this double existence of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde had an excellent record when he left the army to enter the detective police. He had risen to be sergeant, and was respected by both superior officers and men. In the police, he was able to conquer a position by the ingenuity and daring he displayed. He was always first in the investigation of crime, tracking the evil-doers down to their lairs, and securing their arrest, often in circumstances of great personal risk.

Such was the cleverness and zeal he brought to bear upon his work that he became known as "Nick Carter," the hero of the boys' library of detective fiction, who has such a stimulating effect upon the imagination of French youth. Whenever there was a daring of difficult piece of work to be done in connection with the arrest of law-breakers, their Nick Carter was called in to aid the authorities. And he was remarkably successful. He always knew where and when to lay his hands on the birds.

CHIEF OF THE APACHES.

But all this time Nick Carter, or "Nick," as he was called affectionately by his comrades and superiors of La Surete, was playing a double game in real earnest. Whilst getting to know the criminal classes, he had begun to form close acquaintances with his supposed victims. He made himself particularly attentive to a certain class of women, and his interest in them extended to their male friends. By reason of his superior energy and resource, he became regarded as a sort of chief of the Apaches—an extraordinary position, when one thinks that he was equally eminent on "the other side." Here, also, he became known as Nick Carter—the Apache has his literary tastes like the rest of the world, but he was called "Carter" rather than "Nick."

His exploits reached the ears of the police. His name was mentioned in connection with two burglaries on an extensive scale, committed on jewellers, premises. What was more reasonable than that Nick, the policeman, should be sent after Carter, the Apache? And what more natural than that Nick, the policeman, should fail in finding Carter, the Apache?

THE BIRDS HAD FLOWN.

One day a bar of ill-fame in the Faubourg Montmartre was to be raided. Nick was chosen to spy out the proper moment for the operation. Strange to say, when the police appeard, in answer to his summons, there was no sign of the quarry. The bad characters had flown, leaving, as sole occupants of the cafe, a few elderly tradesmen, who were playing dominoes. Carter, it seems, in his role of Chief of the Apaches, had winked his eye and placed the fingers of one hand impressively upon the palm of the other as signs to the night birds that the fowler was at work in their neighbourhood.

At last suspicions were aroused, and the double game has come to an end. Warze realised that he could not longer remain with the police, and handed in his resignation a few days ago. This has been converted into a dismissal by his chiefs. And now he is being actively sought by his former associates. He is said to have disappeared with a woman of loose morals and to be concerned in crimes of varying degree ranging from burglary and coining of false money to actual murder. In any case, it is declared that a woman known as the "Mulatress," after denouncing Warze and his band, has mysteriously disappeared. Has she been assassinated?

THE LATEST NEWS.

A correspondent says:—It is stated that Warze is at Brussels. According to report he has the ability of Fregoli in effecting disguises, changing costume and physiognomy with extraordinary rapidity. Hence his arrest will be difficult.

Warze has written to a former friend threatening violence to those who would attempt his capture.

Fresh details of his astounding career appear to associate him with a second murder.

DUMA'S SUSPENSION.

M. Stolypin Quotes Mr. Gladstone.

M. Stolypin in mail week at the Russian Council of State answered interpellations regarding his action in suspending the sittings of the Duma and promulgating the Western Provinces Zemstvos Bill, which had been rejected by both bodies, by virtue of Article 87 of the Fundamental Laws. He took upon himself the whole responsibility for the procedure adopted.

The Government were influenced solely by considerations of the country's needs, not by any desire to put a slight upon the Council of the Empire.

He maintained that to restrict the right of the Crown to issue ukases in extraordinary circumstances was to create a dangerous precedent, and a straightforward Government could not entertain such an idea.

M. Stolypin continued:—

I have always opposed the violation of the rights of our representative institutions and shall always do so. It would, of course, be foolish and even criminal to make Article 87 a permanent feature of government. The supreme authority of the Crown assures the maintenance of the State idea when such extraordinary measures are put into force. When Mr. Gladstone, by a Royal proclamation, abolished the system of purchasing commissions in the Army without waiting for the decision of the House of Lords, nobody accused him of affronting that House. The rejection of the Zemstvos Bill by the Council of the Empire indicated a deviation from the national policy on home affairs, and such a volte face in itself constitutes an extraordinary circumstance. The Crown put an end to this vacillation, and the bill was enacted in the manner provided in Article. 87. The Senate was alone competent to decide whether the decree was in accordance with the fundamental laws. The interpretation which the Council of the Empire places upon Article 87 in the interpellation is neither correct nor acceptable.

The Council of the Empire decided by 99 to 53 votes that the interpellation was not affected by M. Stolypin's declaration, and then proceeded to the order of the day. The Ministers present who are members of the Council of Empire refrained from voting. Since, in the division, the number of members of the Council of Empire who were not satisfied with M. Stolypin's statement did not amount to two-thirds, the question of illegal procedure by the Government cannot be submitted to the decision of the Emperor.

KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Fancy Fete to be Held.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Royal Visit Fund held yesterday, it was resolved that the Secretaries should now proceed with the work of collecting subscriptions, and should obtain the assistance of members of Executive Committee for this purpose. The following Committee was appointed to arrange for schemes of decorations and illuminations: Dr. Stanley Reed, Capt. W. Lumsden, Mr. G. E. Lillie, Mr. G. Wittet, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. C. L. Burns, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. Sariff Daoji Kanji, Mr. Haji Suleman A. Wahed, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. R. S. Paowalla, Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Mr. Ramnarayen Harnandra, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Narotam Moraji Gokuldas, and Mr. A. M. Todd.

The following Sub-Committee was appointed to arrange for the entertainment of children, during the Royal procession: Mr. R. J. Kent; the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham; Mr. T. W. Birkett; Mr. Kaji Kahruddin; Mr. R. B. Jeejeebhoy; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Mr. J. Baptista, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. D. E. Wacha.

It was further resolved that a special Fete or Fair should be organised and that Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne should be authorised to form a separate committee for its arrangement and management, with a separate guarantee fund.

The Executive Committee agreed to guarantee Rs. 25,000 towards this fund.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne consented to undertake the duty thus imposed upon him.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Armand Behic," May 11.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Armand Behic," to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Ballard Pier at 5-45 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfection shed at 3-30 p.m., with all their kit:—

Ardeshir Mr J C	Khambatta, Mr P
Antell Mr F H	Lewis Mr J H
Aziz Mr	Lancaster Mr R
Aziz Mr J J	Mirza, M Yahya Beg Mr
Aziz Master	Mina Mr
Alphonse Mr	Max, Frei Mr
Allsopp Lieut J B	Mistry, Mr M M
Abdul Rahim Mr	Mathmadas, Mr
Brown Mr H F	Mirza, Yusuf Khan Mr
Brsman Mr W J	Nezens Mr F
Bomanjee Mr	Narielwalla, Mr F S
Bux Mr M H	Neauber, Mr
Contractor Mr M P	Nusserwanji, Mr S
Chhibgar Mr P H	Netens, Mr F
Clubwalla Mr D C	Nigogos Mr B
Charatsins Mr S	O'Dwyer, Mrs
Cook, Mr W H and child	Petrapoulo Mr
Castello, Mr F L	Panachand, Mr
Clarke, Mr A G S	Purohit, Mr D L
Dutt, Mr S N	Pradhan, Mr V G
Dejpalwa Mr and Mrs H	Pontac, Mr deCount
Deasy, Mr G	Rozdon, Mr B N
Dalal Mr and Mrs B J	Ray, Mrs and Miss
Dallman Mr W G	Sery, Mr C
Darricades Mr J	Schoob Mr P
Fany Mr E	Shiv Narain, Mr
Frank, Lesli Mr	Swayne Mrs H G
Fraser, Mr M H	Surajmal Lalubhoy
Grey, Mrs nurse] and 2 children	Schulman, Mr
Guzder, Mr D R	Talandin, Mr H
Gupta, Mr and Mrs J N	Tellier, Mr J
Gupta, Miss	Tanquy, Mr
Gilot Mr V	Tehiajean, Mr, Mrs and infi
Hams Mr C W	Uberai, Mr J S
Hams, Miss P	Vayed. Mr D M
Hams, Mr and Mrs W J	Viller, Mr J
Hartmann, Mr J	Vonssure, Mr C
Heber, Mr C	Veller Mr A
Heilkamps, Mr J	Wifandt, Mr A
Hackett, Lt H M	Woodward, Mr and Mrs O
Isert Mr A	Wyndts, Mr G
Jehangir, Mr and Mrs	Winst Mr J J Heing
Kerigan, Mr R B	

TAMATAVE.—Mr and Mrs Vacha.

MAURITIUS.

Mrs Arnood — Mrs Patell

ADEN.

Mr J Amed — Mr Omar.

Per s. s. "City of Glasgow," May 12.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Glasgow," Commander K Findlay will sail from the stream to-morrow. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Ballar Pier at 12 noon sharp for medical inspection, and deck passengers at 7 a.m. at the disinfection shed, Prince's Dock. The following is a list of passengers:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Baillie, Mrs W W	Garnell, Mr R N
Bury, Mr R E	

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Scott-Hewitt, Lieut A	Scott-Hewitt, Mrs

BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Byrne, Mr C H	McDonald, Mr Jas
Byrne, Mrs C H	McDonald, Mrs Jas
Jacob, Sir Lionel	Meares, Capt F
Jacob, Lady	Porter, Mrs Ross
Mackenzie, Major Gen E C W	Yeo, Mr E
Mackenzie, Mrs and child	Yeo, Mrs E, child, infi and ayah

KARACHI TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Bhojwani, Mr	Tejoomal, Mr A
Chandiramani, Mr	Tejoomal, Mrs A
Hasomal, Mr	Wilkins, Capt W H
Langley, Mr A	Wilson, Mr S N
Langley, Mrs A	Young, Mr
Sawyer, Mr	Young, Mrs child infant and nurse
Sawyer, Mrs	
Stevenson, Mr J B	

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Davies, Lt-Col J	Sarjant, Mr S
Davies, Mrs J	Smyth, Mr J H
Fraser, Mrs T, child and infi	Stevenson, Surgn-Genl, The Hon'ble H W
Hart, Mr E H	Stevenson, Mrs H W
Husbands, Mr H W S	Talbot, Major J
Jameson, Mrs J B, nurse and infi	Talbot, Mrs and infi
Mactavish, Miss P	Walton, Mr M
Sarjant, Miss	Walton, Mrs M and infi
	Woodside, Capt A McB

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Cossar, Mr T	Wadeson, Col F
Down, Mrs	Wadeson, Mrs
Gilmore, Miss A N	Yule, Capt G V
Nichols, Col A	Yule, Mrs and 2 infts

BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Benwell, Major	Blair, Mrs and 2 children

KARACHI TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Macdonald, Miss	Utarid, Miss
St Romaine, Capt E A	

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Chave, Mr W H	Ham, Mr W H
Chave, Mrs	Hardy, Mr J
Conmerdine, Mrs N A and infi	Jones, Mr D H
Douglas, Mr R S	Milsted, Mr W P S
Glen, Mr H	Milsted, Mrs, child and 2 infts
Glen, Mrs and infi	Pearson, Mr J A

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Dix, Mrs	Miller, Mrs B A
Ford, Mrs	Miller, Master.
Kynstone, Mr F J	Moore, Mr J G
Lindsay, Mr A	Mrs Wadeson's nurse]
Lindsay, Mrs and child	White, Capt C J
Masand, Mr H R	White, Mrs W
Miller, Mr B A	Youngson, Mr and Mrs W

At a meeting of the Kitchener Memorial Committee the other day, the bronze model came in for a good deal of adverse criticism, says a contemporary. It was suggested that the horse in the group should be replaced by another. Information was received in Calcutta on Wednesday that the artist, Mr. Sydney March had substitnted the model of Lord Kitchiner's favourite charger for the one originally designed. The new model was shipped to India by a steamer which left London on the 28th April. Lord Kitchener himself approved the model of the charger.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING AT COLABA.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment held a boxing tournament at Colaba, on Wednesday evening. There was a good number of entries, including several men from the Navy and from other regiments, who generally made a good show, and the results were as follows:—

Novice Feathers:—

Lce. Corpl. Warner (Royal Warwicks) beat Pte. Bayliss (Royal Warwicks).

Drummer Conroy (Royal Warwicks) beat Pte. Holtom (Royal Warwicks).

Pte. Taplin (Royal Warwicks) beat Pte. Porter (Royal Warwicks).

Six Round Contest:—

Pte Ling (Royal Warwicks) bast J. Gardiner (G. I. P. Vols) in the third round.

Open Welter:—

Seaman Forbes (H. M. S. Highflyer) beat Seaman Harding (H. M. S. Highflyer.)

Pte. Poole (Royal Warwicks) beat Seaman Ellis (H. M. S. Highflyer.)

Pte. Hudson (North Lancashires) beat Pte. Newman (R. M. L. I.) Pte. Witham (North Lancashire's beat Pte. Poole (Royal Warwicks.)

Stoker Duffy (H. M. S. Highflyer) beat Seaman Forbes (H. M. S. Highflyer).

Pte. Makins (North Lancashires) beat Stoker Steel H. M. S. (Highflyer.)

Ten Round Contest:—

Pte. Makins (North Lancashires) beat Pte. Smart (Royal Warwicks).

Open Heavy Weights:—

Pte. Warner (Royal Warwicks) beat Pte. Batchelor (Royal Warwicks.)

Pte. Kinnard (North Lancashires) beat Gunner Debentam (R. G. A.)

THE SPORTSMAN AND THE AEROPLANE.

What Constitutes Danger?

Every man has his own idea of what goes to make a sport, says a writer in the "World," from the sportsman whose idea of happiness it is to see how near he can go to falling off an Alp, to the equally enthusiastic, if less daring sportsman who grows almost apoplectic over a game of bowls "Chacun son gout" also "Quot homines, tot sententiæ." Incidentally one dies as quickly, or nearly as quickly from apoplexy as from an experiment in the acceleration of falling bodies carried out in person over a precipice.

Further, one's idea of what exactly constitutes danger is apt to vary with one's century, and even one's occupation. For instance, the Georgian sportsman, of the peiod when "every gentlemen wore a wig and every horse a crupper," who would stand up unflinchingly to the pistol muzzle of his wife's best friend would possibly regard it as a piece of reckless bravery to cross a modern golf rinks on a Saturday afternoon; and a drive to Brighton on a forty horse car driven by a modern "Nut" would quite concsivably bring on an acute attack of nervous prostration for a Regency "Buck" who habitually travelled the same road at a handgallop with changes of tandems in a high-wheeled dog-cart, the latter performance being probably the more dangerous though the speed never exceeded a modest twenty to twenty-five miles an hour.

However, through all time sportsmen have agreed in treating with more or less contempt any game "into which no accident, no mishap, could possibly find its way," and on this head, at any rate, flying is free from reproach, for accidents and mishaps do find their way into it, though to a surprisingly small extent, considering how little the most knowledgeable of us know about the science of the game and the childlike and bland faith the average flier puts in the man who builds his machine.

Still, the net result to the fool who flies the machine without taking precious good care that everything about it is in perfect fettle is much the same, when a wire does break, as in the case of the other fool who rides a tired horse at a wire that doesn't break, and it matters very little whether it is an engine or a horse that falls on him either before or after he has broken his neck.

Anyhow, the danger of flying is getting less and less every day, for constructor are getting to know more and more about designs and about the materials they are using, and beginners are being better taught before they are let loose alone in the air to "conduct their own manœuvres in their own damned tinker fashion"—as Kipling's admiral put it to "our Mr. Moorshed." But there will always remain enough spice of danger to give the sport a full-enough flavour and make it really worth while.

Mind you, I am talking about the sport as a sport of to-day, and I am taking no account of the family aeroplane of the future on which father will take the children for a fly on fine days for when that happy time comes the real sporting hundred mile an hour aeroplane will still be dangerous enough for one to get some fun out of it.

A FASCINATING PASTIME.

However, young as the game still is, there is a wonderful fascination about it, and once a real sportsman has been up, even as a passenger, the sensation of flying gets a grip on him that nothing can satisfy except more flying. Even the good staid old forty-mile-an-hour passenger-carrying biplane can provide quite fair sport for the owner, and incidentally for his friends who are lucky enough to get free passenger trips, and the sixty-five-an-hour monoplane is a thing of sheer joy.

Somehow, one gets all the fun of riding, motoring, tobogganing, and sailing rolled into one. The really good flier wants a horseman's hands, a motorist's ear for the note of his engine, the judgment and eye of a performer on the Cresta, and a yachtsman's nose for wind; but yet the mere act of flying is simple enough, and given a decent machine, a good teacher, and moderate head; any average all round sportsman could learn to fly in a couple of weeks, always provided he has luck with his weather.

Now, taking for granted that flying is a game worth playing where are our fliers to come from? The average man has a kind of hazy idea that the only people who fly are youthful millionaires, or else paid trick-fliers backed by manufacturers or exhibition syndicates. As a matter of fact, one can learn to fly quite comfortably for £50 plus the cost of breakages, which may be nothing at all, and before very long one will be able to buy a machine outright, for £250 or £300—about the price of a tophole hunter—and keep it going for a matter of £2 to £4 a week, assuming that one flies sensibly, and does not play too many tricks. Even now one can buy a useful second-hand machine, quite good enough to learn on, for a couple of hundred pounds. Ergo, it looks rather as if the average hunting man can afford to fly whenever there is no hunting to be had.

Naturally, service men will fly, partly because the fact that they can do so will give them an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the next war, even if they do not join the new Air Battalion—a rather farcical affair at present—but apart from hunting men and service men there is a whole new breed of sportsmen being produced to-day for whom no one has yet found a real sport.

This new lot is composed of youngsters city born and bred, who have plenty of brains and pluck and money, but who were not bred among horses on the ancestral acres, for the excellent reason that their fathers are, or were, rich merchants, stockbrokers, doctors, and so forth, who take more interest in lucre than in land. Consequently, instead of the family coachman being the bosom friend of their youth, he being non-existent, the family chauffeur takes his place, and the youngsters love an engine as the older aristocracy loved a horse.

Take any little crowd of the younger generation and you will find them talking motor-car as the older generation talked horse, and already you will find a goodly number ready to talk flying. It is from this lot that the aeroplane sportsman of the near future is coming, and a very fine sport he is going to make of it, when genuine aerial steeplechasing catches on with the smarter people, as it is on the verge of doing to-day.

IS LAZINESS A DISEASE?

An Easy Method of Overcoming Lassitude.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his book, "The Preservation of Life in India," points out that the "exposure to the direct solar heat or to a high temperature in the shade may induce heat exhaustion, the ardent fever, and other evils of a more insidious character by injuring the nervous system, increasing irritability, depressing vital energy, and affecting the internal organs, especially the liver.

Leaving out of consideration the serious conditions which are sufficient to prevent the sufferer attending to his duties, we are, nevertheless, brought sharply up when we consider the importance of depressed vital energy which manifests itself in feeling of languor and reluctance to undertake anything involving either mental or physical activity.

"Lazy" is the epithet which those who are highly endowed with vitality invariably apply to those who exhibit the symptoms of this "ennui" and overmastering disinclination to exertion.

Lazy is, however, the one thing they are not. How far their condition is due to a draining away of the phosphorus which, as Professor Tunnicliffe, of King's College, London, has pointed out, "it is almost certain has an essential importance for the life of the cell and for the bio-chemical processes going on within it" has not been accurately determined. That there is reason for supposing that it is due to this cause is proved by the fact that people who are languid and incapable of much exertion derive benefit from taking salts of phosphorus in the same way as do sufferers from conditions in which these phosphorus salts are nearly always deficient in the body.

GREAT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

For lack of energy, which involves physical debility, "the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casein with glycerophosphates," as Dr. D. B. Jones has written in a paper, an abstract of which was published in the "Indian Medical Gazette" some little time ago.

For some years past he has obtained this combination in Sanatogen, which, as most people now know, is a chemical combination of the pure casein or bodybuilding element of milk with glycerophosphate of sodium. The phosphorus in this wonderfully invigorating and revitalising preparation is in exactly the same form as that in which it is found in the nervous system. It is, therefore, easily assimilated, and affects a rapid improvement in the general condition. Moreover, as that distinguished physician Sir William Gowers has pointed out, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red cells in the blood.

It must be clearly understood that the phosphorus needed in these cases of lassitude and lack of energy and best supplied in the form of Sanatogen must be regarded as a food, not as a medicine, since it supplies an element which is notably deficient in the body.

When Sanatogen is taken, the sufferer is rapidly restored to normal vigour and vitality. He is soon able to resume his duties with alacrity, and to perform them without fatigue.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S ADVICE.

This restoration of energy by means of Sanatogen has been attested by many thousands of people, both in India and in England. This striking statement on the subject is made by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P.: "I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

His accurate definition of Sanatogen's power to increase the energy and give fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind cannot fail to make a notable appeal to all residents in India who are so prone to suffer from these conditions, which are begotten by the enervating climate. By revitalising the blood and improving its quality, as well as by increasing the tone and strength of the whole nervous system and the general bodily functions, Sanatogen will also increase their stock of health, and make them better than they have ever felt in their life, for that is the common experience of those who take the preparation.

Sanatogen has the unqualified written endorsement of more than 12,000 doctors, among whom are the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe, including Dr. Ott, who was for many years his late Majesty's physician at Marienbad.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London,) Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The rainfall has ceased in Bengal but has been fairly general in Assam and general in Tenasserim. Victoria Point reports two inches; Myitkyina and Cherrapunji, one and a half inches. The ordinary hot weather conditions in North-West India not yet become fully marked. The weather is slightly disturbed in Kashmir. The forecast shows a further rainfall in Assam and Lower Burma and scattered thundershowers in the South of the Peninsula and the extreme north.

STORM IN E. BENGAL.

A destructive storm passed over Tangail in the Mymensing District, E. Bengal, on Monday afternoon at half-past six. Many trees were uprooted and a large number of houses were either blown down or seriously damaged. The school boarding-house and the post-office were totally wrecked, the school had to be closed. No loss of life is reported. The damage to standing crops has been extensive.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th May, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Minimum temperature is in defect at Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and minimum temperature are in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in upper Sind and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer and in defect at other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Neemuch; the minimum is in defect in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Isolated thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar and Mysore; Cochin however is the only station reporting rainfall. There has been a slight increase of cloud in the Peninsula and Rajputana.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

AN AGE OF BACILLI.

The Conversation Germ.

We live in an age of bacilli. Not, perhaps, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," that there are more of these little creatures in the world to-day than there were, say, twenty years ago; for as against the natural increase in their population we have to set the internecine warfare in which they are constantly engaged as well as decimating progress of medical science; one would like to see some statistics on the subject before expressing an opinion either way. But during the last few years we have developed an abnormal consciousness of the unseen teeming millions within and around us, so that we can scarcely open a newspaper nowadays without coming across, either in the literary or the advertisement columns, a sprightly disquisition on their activities and their idiosyncrasies. A little while ago we soured our milk, to the end that a friendly legion might penetrate our interior and wipe out the savage hordes that were devouring our substance and now comes a distinguished man of science to tell us that by our misguided zeal for soap and water we are offering free ingress to countless more undesirables, and that to preserve our health we must cultivate a protective coating of dirt—whereat the soap manufacturers and the Turkish bath proprietors are up in arms.

And so we have come to bracket each of our diseases with its own peculiar bacillus. Extending the idea somewhat, we shall, in time, discover that all our social ills may be accounted for in the same fashion. We shall find a different germ for every defect in our national or communal character; and it is fervently to be hoped that one of the first on which we lay our hands will be the conversation germ. For of all the chronic epidemics from which society to-day suffers, conversation is undoubtedly the most destructive of well-being and the least susceptible to treatment. There is no idea of suggesting that it is only of recent years that people have begun to talk too much, and to too little purpose; there was, we know a "cacoethes scribendi" in the days of Flaccus, and no doubt there was a "cacoethes loquendi" too. Without endeavouring to write a comparative history of the art or practice of conversation from the earliest times, I am going to take it as I find it to-day, and to maintain that it is an abnormal development and a diseased growth, and a standing menace to the highest aspirations of humanity.

AN ANTIPATHETIC PARTNER.

I was at a dinner-party the other evening, and was assigned for my partner a lady whom I had never seen before whose name I had not caught on introduction and who exhaled an aura obviously antipathetic to my own. I felt little desire to find out her views on any subject whatever and still less to give her my own presuming that I had any; in fact, I have no wish to talk at all, partly, I admit without a blush, because I knew from previous experience that I was going to get a dinner of rare and artistic excellence. So I sat in silence through the first three courses and was, I am sure, the most perfectly contented man in the room. With the arrival of something particularly fascinating "en casserole" my partner, who had evidently no soul for food and had hitherto been mainly occupied in surrounding her plate with breadcrumbs, made a gulping noise and asked me if I had been to see "The Mill." I had, but with the idea of avoiding discussion, said that I hadn't. Nothing abashed, she gave me unasked her beliefs regarding the artistic merits and pecuniary worth of the picture and very commonplace beliefs they were and the rest of my dinner was completely spoilt.

Why should I be compelled (at the risk of acquiring a reputation for boorishness if I refuse) to talk in this way, or to listen in this way, to people who can give me neither instruction nor amusement, and who are extremely unlikely to gain either from me? Or at any rate, why should this compulsion be exercised during the most critical and important period of the evening's entertainment, while the same practice is severely frowned upon during the subsequent dreary proceedings in the drawing-room, when one has to listen indifferent music or to play indifferent bridge, when one is deprived of the demulcent ministrations of a cigar, and when conversation would be a welcome distraction from the general unconceniality of things? Why, when I have danced with an angel form, and am "sitting out" the interval in its company, laving my senses in its beauty and weaving about it the gossamer meshes of romance, should its owner drag me out of dreamland with a grating request for my judgment on the latest musical comedy? Why may only engaged couples "sit out" in silence? Why should the strange man opposite me in a railway carriage wish to compare notes on the subject of yesterday's murder? Why, during a period uniquely favourable to the fertilisation of epoch-making ideas, does my barber, having given me the otiose information that it's a fine day, crave a conference on the Boat Race?

I am aware that there are even to-day some attenuated circles in whose rarefied and precious atmosphere conversation is carried on as a fine and useful art (pace the late Mr. Wilde's dictum that all art is useless), where people talk only when they have something to say, and whence the listener may depart with a lively sense of satisfaction and of gain. But they are guarded by portals at which only the wity and the wise may knock in hope of admission. We, who are of less tractable substance, whose attic salt may only be brought to the surface by dint of laborious delving, must content ourselves elsewhere. But why should not the same rule hold good for us as for those others? Why should we converse mainly for the sake of hearing our own or other people's voices? Why should we not wait to speak until we have something worth expression? Why are we so afraid of the calm spaces of silence?

And why, when with infinite toil or in a rare flash of inspiration, I have evolved a neat thing should its utterance invariably coincide with some tedious and purposeless remark of the loud-voiced individual at my side, and so be lost to a world unconscious of what it has missed.

I should like the newspapers to take up this particular germ. We could spare the other little beggars for a while.

THE CURATE'S MOUSTACHE.

A Vicar's Objections.

The Rev. E. R. Whalley, one of the four curate of All Souls', Harlesden, has cut off his moustache That is the plain fact badly stated; the reasons fo the action are disputed.

Thus the vicar, the Rev. W. P. Cromie, said to a press representative recently.

"It was at the Easter vestry, that I was able to announce to the assembled parishioners that Mr. Whalley had consented, in deference to my wishes, to remove his moustache. The announcement was received with much applause. It is eminently desirable, in my opinion, that there should be unanimity of thought and action among the clergy here, and as Mr. Whalley was the only one of the five who was not cleanshaven I have made representations to him since November last, when he first came among us, that he should come into line.

"BROAD PRINCIPLES."

"I think a clergyman's voice can be heard more distinctly without a moustache. On broad principles I think a clergyman is much better without a moustache or beard. At least he should wear a full beard and moustache, or else shave clean. Some clergy have curious views on the subject. I have an uncle, a canon in the north of England, who affects long side-whiskers of the Dundreary type, but he shaves off the moustache in order to let his voice have full scope."

The Rev. E. R. Whalley, on the other hand, said: "The fact is it was beginning to go grey. The vicar has certainly made some indirect allusions but he has never made a direct request that I should remove it. The late Dr. Maclagan, Archbishop of York, refused to ordain any candidates for the priesthood who wore a moustache. But I say that not all the bishops and vicars in England, could compel me to remove my moustache, if I had not reasons of my own for doing so.

"My wife," added Mr. Whalley, somewhat demurely, "has not yet made up her mind whether she prefers me with or without it."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COOKING AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A correspondent writes:—The week of gaiety being over we have time to turn to other things and housekeeping is indeed the thing for spare moments. I wonder if many housewives have thought what great opportunities Mahableshwar gives us for a change. First of all there is strawberry jam, which is one of the necessities of the breakfast table and the fresher this particular conserve is eaten the better. Here is a receipt for making it at Mahableshwar:—

Get some preserving sugar if you can, if not ordinary lump sugar and use 3-4 lb. of sugar to 1 lb. of fruit. The fruit must be picked over first, and all dirty and over-ripe ones removed. Put the sugar and the fruit into a deekchy on a slow fire. If you do not care for the Indian kitchen it is just as easy if not nicer to make your fire between stones in the compound. A slow fire is made by lighting a little while before you want it and letting it die down a little before you put the pot on to boil. Boil the strawberries and sugar slowly, very slowly, and stir with a wooden spoon. Add a squeeze of lemon juice as it brings the flavour out. It is difficult to say how long to boil the jam, but when you take a little out and put from a spoon on to a plate and it drops off and does not run off; by the time you have taken the scum off the jam will be ready. Pour slowly into old jam bottles which you have before handcleaned; and leave to cool before you put the cover on.

There is another excellent conserve which can be made now on the hill stations around. Curunda jelly, and it is delicious. First it is great fun collecting the berries. Little boys like the golf chokras are the best to help you; if not available, the malee. The best picking of curundas I ever made was below the opening to the Jameson Ride. Instead of walking down the ride I went straight down into the jungles, with a basket on my arm lined with a large cabbage leaf. I was very gay of heart as it reminded me of autumn days at home in October, and blackberrying in the hedges. I collected enough berries to make 6 pots of jelly; it does not sound many after making 60 of blackberry jelly at home in England to add to the winter stock in the store room. But it was very good eating. The receipt for making curunda jelly is very simple. Three quarters of a pound of lump sugar to a pound of fruit and a cup or two of water, and a little lemon peel and the juice of one lemon. Boil the fruit, peel, water and sugar to a pulp, for a short time. Take it off the fire and pass through a sieve, and boil again having added the lemon juice, till, when you take a little out in a spoon it is stiff. Place in bottles and do not put the cover on till it is cold. Before placing the cover on you should soak a little butter-paper cut into rounds, in rum, and put on the top of the jam or jelly to preserve it. The scum of any jam is an excellent dish to use for lunch with a plain rice or milk pudding. This is a farmer's wife's trick at home and very excellent also spread on a piece of thick bread and butter for tea.

If you want a bread receipt there is one that is very easy and a change to bakers bread: 1 lb. of flour, three quarters of a breakfast cup of milk, one teaspoonful of Paisley flour, bought at any stores in a tin. Mix the flour and Paisley flour and milk very quickly together and do not knead and place quickly into the oven for twenty minutes on buttered paper, and a nice loaf of bread will be ready to eat. Be very careful not to take long mixing as Paisley flour rises as soon as it is wetted and the sooner in the oven the better. Make it at 11 o'clock and eat for tea.

WHILE-AWAY.

GIRLS AND THE SCIENCE OF KE

BY THE WAY

THE LATE EARL OF CARLISLE.

The political views of the late Earl of Carlisle were totally opposed to those of his wife at the time of their marriage, and this difference of opinion, it is said, was never bridged over, although their married life has been more than ordinarily a happy one. Before he came into the title the earl sat as member for East Cumberland in the House of Commons, and his Toryism was of the old-fashioned type, unswerving and rigid. To him the House of Lords was an object of veneration, the chief pillar of the Constitution. He believed in the necessity of a class distinction, and in the aristocratic creed it was held by his forefathers before him. He was opposed to Woman Suffrage.

AS ARTIST.

There is one thing about which the Earl and Countess of Carlisle never differed, and that was their love of art. The Earl of Carlisle was not only a patron of the arts, but a not inconsiderable water colourist himself. Long before it was the fashion to dabble in painting, Mr. George Howard as he then was, was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy. At one time it was rumoured that he would be made an Associate; but the honour, owing to his own modesty, was never conferred on him, although his work has many admirers. Their numerous art treasurers were always a constant source of pleasure to the Earl and Countess.

A SNOWY EASTER.

In Scotland wintry weather was experienced over Easter. Saturday in Easter week was one of the severest days experienced at the season for many years. The wind at times had the force of a gale, and rain fell heavily. Towards evening there was a change to snow, and snow fell all night on the high grounds. On the Sunday morning all the high hills were covered to a depth of several inches. Lambs are suffering in exposed spots, while deer, grouse, and all kinds of game will receive a set-back by the change.

KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It is expected that the name of the successor to Mr. Ernest Crofts, who for many years was Keeper of the Royal Academy, will be announced before the exhibition opens a few weeks hence, keen interest is being evinced in art circles in the appointment. The office, like those of the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Jackson, the well-known architect, and the Librarian, Mr. W. F. Yeames, one of the oldest R.A.'s, is usually held by a Royal Academician, to which rank Mr. Crofts was admitted two years before he succeeded Philip Calderon as Keeper. The post carries with it an official residence at Burlington House.

THE LATE LADY HALLE.

One of the first appointments that Queen Alexandra made when she came to the throne was to confer the title of Court Violinist upon Lady Halle. After the death of her husband she settled down to a quiet life in Berlin and appeared but little in public. She was born in 1839, in Brunn, and when nine appeared at a concert which in those days followed an opera, at the old Princess's Theatre. Shortly afterwards she astonished a Philharmonic audience and then going to Paris, she subsequently married the Swedish violinist Ludwig Norman. Her marriage with Sir Charles Halle took place in 1888. She had achieved universal fame as Madame Norman-Neruda and was one of the first to completely break down the prejudice against women taking up the study of the violin and appearing as performers.

JOACHIM'S OPINION.

At an early stage of Lady Halle's career Dr. Joachim, with characteristic honesty and bluntness, expressed his admiration of her talent in the following words: "When people shall have heard her play they will not think so much of me." In 1896, shortly after the death of Sir Charles Halle, a committee, of which King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was President, organised a public subscription in honour of the much-esteemed violinist. With his Majesty were associated the King of Sweden, the King of Denmark, and many distinguished musicians and eminent statesmen. From the proceeds of the fund the title deeds of a palazzo, at Asolo, near Venice, were handed over to Lady Halle by the Royal president at Marlborough House. It may be of interest to mention that the Stradivarious violin upon which Lady Halle played was presented to her in 1876, as a wedding gift, by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg—then Duke of Edinburgh—Earl Dudley, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

WHITEWASHING TIBERIUS.

One was taught at school to believe that the Emperor Tiberius was only second to Nero in wickedness and cruelty, and the tourist who visits Capri is still shown the spot from which his victims were hurled to the sea below. But if we may believe Mr. Norman Douglas in his interesting book on "Sirenland" (J. M. Dent, and Sons, 6s. Tiberius has been very much maligned. Tacitus, it seems, was all wrong in his estimate of Tiberius—purposely wrong, for he was bent on blackening the memory of the Emperor. It seems that Montaigne was the first to doubt the sincerity of Tacitus, and since then historians have been busy trying to place him on his pedestal again. Mr. Douglas now says that the controversy has been practically settled, and if we have any doubt on the subject, he advises us to read Professor Gentile's monograph on Tiberius. The Emperor, it seems, after a youth of exemplary virtue, and half a century of public life, in which his manners and morals were an honour to his age, retired to spend a respectable old age at Capri. All the persons whom he selected to accompany him were men of good repute, and the last to condone any form of vice or cruelty. So much for the dancing-girls and the executions from the rock of Capri. Tiberius, so far from being cruel, says Mr. Douglas, was always anxious to save the criminal from the death sentence, and if he had wanted to lead a vicious life he could have done so more easily in Rome. We must therefore now of Tiberius as a good Emperor who has been scandalously libelled.

HATCHING FISH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The artificial hatching and rearing of fish has become a very important industry in the United States. From the recent report of the Bureau of Fisheries more than ten billion baby fish have been supplied to the lakes and rivers of the United States since 1905. The main energies of the Government have been directed to increasing the supply of the more important food fishes—shad, white fish, lake trout Pacific salmon, white perch, yellow perch, carp, flat fish and the lobster, which are hatched by the millions annually. While the distribution of the fishes of the interior waters generally classed as "game fishes" represent only about 10 per cent of the output of the Government hatcheries, this feature of the work is a very important one, because it supplies choice kinds of food fish for public rivers, lakes and ponds and private steams in all parts of the United States. Hatching stations have been established by the Government all over the United States Sea fish are not neglected, for there are hatcheries in Maine and Massachusetts, where Cod, pollack, flat fish and lobsters are hatched in immense numbers, as well as haddock, sea bass, and mackerel on the great lakes hatcheries are worked in conjunction with the Canadian authorities, and the supply of the lakes is maintained in this way. Last year more than four billion white fish, perch, and trout were released from the various hatcheries into the great lakes. A feature of the system is that a citizen who has a private stream can write to the Bureau of Fisheries at Washington, and have his own select stock of fish sent to him free of charge for delivery. If this artificial system had not been started and carried out with so much efficiency the supply of fish in the rivers and lakes of the United States would, it is estimated, have given out by this time owing to the practice of netting at the mouths of the rivers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE TWO SERVICES.

CHEAPER "DREADNOUGHTS."

The particulars given by the Secretary of the Admiralty in the House of Commons recently with reference to the comparative cost of dockyard-built ships on the one hand, and contract-built on the other will, it is hoped, be carried to a further stage at the earliest opportunity by applying the comparison to vessels of the "Dreadnought" type, which have just been, or are about to be, completed. It is believed that the low-water mark in economical shipbuilding is represented with the Government-built "Indefatigable," while the latest contract-built "Dreadnoughts"—the "Hercules" and "Colossus"—will, there is every reason to know, show an appreciable decline compared with the "Vanguard's £83 4 per ton of displacement quoted in the Admiralty return referred to. The "Dreadnoughts" which are about to enter the service will reveal the gratifying fact that these mastodons can now be built for about £35 per ton of total displacement less than the same ship of the class cost.

DAUGHTER NAVIES.

The scheme for the manning of the Commonwealth fleet-unit during the first era of seven years provides for the services of 1,623 officers and men serving in the British Navy, the balance of the personnel, amounting to 878 officers and men, being found by the Commonwealth by the time the vessels which are in course of costruction in England arrive in Australia. It is wisely recommended by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson in his report that the 144 officers and 1,479 ratings required from the Mother Country should, as far as practicable, be selected by the Admiralty from Australians and from volunteers for service in Australia. The services of the required number of highly trained officers and well seasoned men will, there is little doubt, be found without difficulty under the conditions. In the case of officers it is proposed that they shall be lent for three years, drawing the Australian rates of pay and allowances, and counting such time as service in the mother fleet should they return for employment under the White Ensign. It is, moreover, recommended that officers who find the Commonwealth naval service congenial and lucrative may, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, be so transferred on the expiration of the three years for which they are lent. As regards ratings, the term of engagement is three, five, or seven years, according to the class from which they are selected, at Australian rates of pay and allowances, the shorter term applying to 560 taken from the active service personnel, and the longer periods to those already discharged to pension. As the scheme matures and the natives under the Australian training scheme become available, there will be less demand upon the Admiralty for the loan of officers and men, but for the next ten or twelve years at least the Commonwealth naval service, like that under the Dominion Government, will provide a field for the employment of officers and men who have been trained in "the best of all possible natives."

STEPPING-STONE TO FLAG RANK.

With almost unfailing regularity the commands of naval depots are stepping-stones to flag rank. Another exemplification of this is furnished by Commodore Rosslyn Wemyss, who commands the Devonport naval depot, having been brought to the top of the captains' list for promotion. In the ordinary course Commodore Wemyss will not attain flag rank till July and even then he can retain the appointment at the will of the Admiralty until the completion of his two year's tenure of the command in August. The name of Captain J. de M. Hutchison, C. V. O., C. M. G., has been announced as Commodore Wemyss' successor, and this is suggestive of another upward move in naval rank at an early date. The unusual experience has befallen Commodore Wemyss of having been twice appointed to his present command within 18 months. The first occasion was in August, 1909, and the second last January he having temporarily relinquished the appointment late in September in order to command the "Balmoral Castle" for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to South Africa.

UNBUSINESSLIKE PROCEDURE.

Both at Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards there were in round numbers 4,000 workmen absent on Easter Monday afternoon, and about 3,000 at each place remained out for the whole day. These large bodies of absentees, representing nearly half the total strength of the establishments, connote one of two things—either that dockyardmen thrive under the Admiralty, despite their annual petitions for the redress of grievances, or that they are inordinately fond of enjoyment. The yards had been closed from the Thursday afternoon till the Monday morning, with the loss of a half-day's pay for the Saturday, and yet the workshops considerably depleted on Bank holiday especially in the afternoon, when the various departments were run at a heavy loss in electrical power and other ways consequent upon the dislocation of work. To close the dockyards on Bank Holidays would impose enforced idleness on men whose circumstances are such that they cannot afford to lose a day's pay; at the same time, in the interests of the tax-payers, the Government establishment should not be run on such an unprofitable plan as that which invariably obtains by opening them on public holidays. What is the parsimonious Treasury doing to allow this wasteful procedure to continue year after year?

LOWER DECK PROVIDENCE.

It is extremely satisfactory to find that during late years the men on the lower deck of His Majesty's ships are showing signs of thrift that were eminently lacking in their devil-may-care predecessors. Although, strictly speaking, the regulations are violated, yet for more than a generation lower deck thrift societies have existed and been carried on with the most commendable results by various classes of lower deck ratings. The authorities very wisely wink at the existence of these beneficial institutions, and deal sympathetically with the suggestions for improvements in other matters which emanate from their meeting rooms. In their current "loyal appeal" to the authorities the leaders who are elected to act as representatives of the lower deck ask that the Admiralty should take over the canteens of the Navy, and that the profits accruing therefrom be controlled by the Admiralty and applied as a fund for widows, orphans or dependent relations of naval men. The Admiralty, however, do not contemplate taking over naval canteens under present circumstances, and there is now a movement afoot among the men themselves, headed by their elected champions, for the pooling of the whole of the rents received from contractors to whom naval canteens are sub-let by the Admiralty, and forming a fund with this money, which exceeds £25,000 per annum for the whole of the fleet, for the benefit of the dependent relatives of their shipmates who lose their lives in accidents, &c., or who are maimed and disabled for life. The proposal embraces a clause for the money to be administered chiefly by lower deck ratings elected by the men themselves. The whole proposal certainly looks businesslike, and is a sign of the times in so far as it discloses the presence of a new class of man on the lower deck of our warships. Official help and recognition of such a scheme should be forthcoming if possible.

SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

It has been quite decided not to interfere with the Garrison of South Africa during the present financial year. It has been suggested that the Government may sanction a considerable reduction of the forces under Lord Methuen's command, but in official places these reports are given emphatic denial. It is felt that the moment has not arrived for the adoption of a policy of Seattle.

ALDERSHOT REVIEW IMPRACTICABLE.

The Aldershot revsew for the Coronation was found to be quite impracticable. A great strain will be put on the Army during the time that the foreign royal visitors are among us, and the end of June is a busy time with all arms of the Service. The King therefore considerately determined not to upset plans for training.

SIR REGINALD WINGATE.

One is glad to learn in a letter from Khartoum that the health of Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Wingate continues to be excellent. He has had no return in any shape or form of his old malady since his return to Egypt. It is a good thing that he made up his mind not to vacate his appointment. We are assured that the work the Sirdar gets through is "something wonderful," and it is such good work too, which means much so far as the future of the Soudan is concerned. In his own particular line Sir Reginald is not to be equalled, and it is more than ever recognised that it will be most difficult to replace him when the time does arrive for his retirement.

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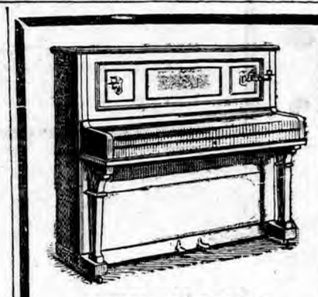

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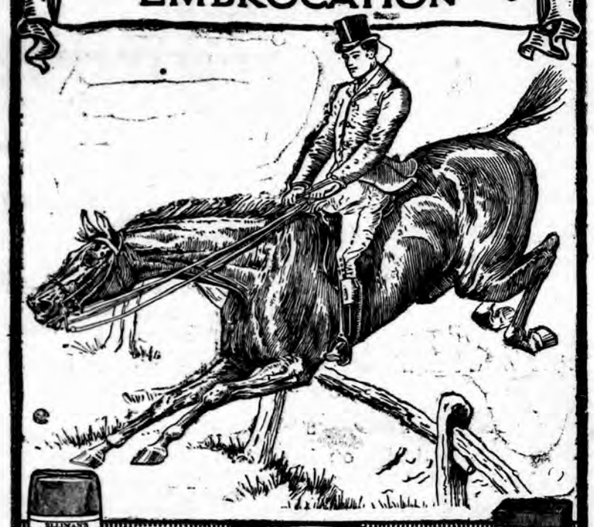

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable pills.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure or the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to patients.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 9 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellow—and complaints allied thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 9-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dizziness, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPETHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness are relieved by harmless applications which neither blister nor produce any inconveniences to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other female Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTRY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. PALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the endless increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years. Though many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

4th September, 1905.

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